INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

XIX NO. 25[illegible] BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Further Light On Plot To Sabotage London Conference.

AILY HERALD RIGHT IN ITS FACTS"

—:o:—

espondent's Challenge To Premier And Hoare

VE TO SABOTAGE CONFERENCE.

L HOARE DARE PUBLISH SPEECH AT INDIA OFFICE?

Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
matic correspondent
ly Herald" has re-
the charges le-
inst him by the
nd Sir Samuel
regard to R. T.
He says: "My re-
ttention of Govern-
up conference in
brought a spate of
the "Daily Herald"
using anybody of
anythi it was reporting the
fact. The Premier's remark
about a disgusting attempt to
break up conference on part of
the "Herald" is a ridiculous
charge."

CURIOUS PROCEDURE.

As regards the proposed reception to the Conference Delegates the correspondent says that to-day was only the first intimation given to anybody of 17th as the reception date and the evidence brought forward by Sir Samuel Hoare has been created to meet the charge. Until yesterday it was only arranged that there should be a reception sometime in November and everybody regards that as one of signs of rapidly approaching end of the Conference. Government denies that any hint was given to delegates that they can book passages. How curious then that so many of them have already done so.

THE EXODUS.

Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Mirza Ismail sail on 13th. Others on 20th and 27th. All preparations in fact are being made on the assumption that the conference is to be wound up in middle of November. There is no shadow of doubt that the "Daily Herald" is right in its facts and angry denials with which members of Government have greeted it are a measure of its accuracy.

A CHALLENGE.

As regards Sir Samuel's statement on the British Army made at India Office, the correspondent challenges him thus: "I will only ask him if he will publish the text of his speech at the meeting in India Office held on 14th October."

With reference to Sir Samuel Hoare's contention that the National Government has not made India a party question at the election it is useful to draw your attention to speeches made by Conservative and National Candidates at different meetings yesterday. I wired for the benefit of Indian readers one speech made in Paddington a week earlier and subsequently cabled another. These speeches reveal nothing but the intention of the National Government to sabbotage the whole Conference, as well as not to pay pay heed to any Idian demand.

MAHATMA INVITED TO AMERICA.

Mrs. Ghose & Daughters Call On Him Personally.

PROPOSAL REGRETFULLY DECLINED.

LONDON, October 22.

Mrs. Ghose and her two daughters called on Gandhiji to invite him to America, but Gandhiji regretfully declined to consider the proposal.—Reuter.

NEGRO ACTOR'S WIFE SEES MAHATMA

LONDON, October 22.

Gandhiji was pleased to-day to receive the visit of the wife of Negro actor, Paul Robeson.—Reuter.

C. P. Congresss Committee Secretary Charged With Sedition

CASE ADJOURNED TO 26th INST

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR. Oct. 23.

Mr. Behar, Magistrate, First Class, Betul framed charge under Sec. 124 A. I. P. C. against Mr. Dharmadhikari, Secretary, C. P. Marathi Congress Committee for delivering seditious speech. The case stands adjourned to 26th instant for cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

Maharaja Of Nawanagar Leaving England

LONDON, October 22.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar is leaving England for reasons of health. With the permission of the Secretary of State he has appointed Prof. Rushbrooke Williams as a delegate in his place.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER IN DHRANGADHRA

14 Injured In Lathi Charge In Halwad.

PROTEST, PROCESSION & HARTAL.

(From A Correspondent).

RANPUR, Oct. 23.

Situation in Dhrangadhra is still tense.

After the deportation of Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi from State limits local workers on approaching state authorities to know the whereabouts of Sjt. Manishanker were rebuffed.

Dhrangadhra City has been handed over to military and police by State authorities and strong police pickets guard the city. State police indulged in lathi charge in Halwad, a district town of the State. When the programme was being announced in city streets by batches of volunteers police without warning fell upon them wounding no less than fourteen.

In protest against this hundreds of people stepped out of their houses, formed a procession and when police arrived on the spot they sat down on the road opposite Durbargath.

Leaders requested the processionists to disperse and they peacefully did so.

A verbal Curfew Order prohibiting meeting of five has been proclaimed and a strong military guards the town.

Halwad observed hartal.

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS

To Be Completed Before Nov. 16

BRIAND ANNOUNCES LEAGUE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, October 22.

Geneva.—Amid tremendous excitement M. Briand read out at a public meeting of the Council, a resolution drawn up by the Committee of five dealing with the Manchurian conflict. The resolution called upon the Japanese Government immediately to begin and progressively to proceed with withdrawal of troops into the railway zone which should be completed before 16th November. The Council would meet again then or earlier, if desireable.—Reuter.

Japan's Objection To Principle

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Tokyo.—While Japan has refused to admit the principle that evacuation should precede any negotiations, Yoshizawa has been instructed to agree to withdraw troops in Manchuria within the railway zone provided China agrees to recognise its treaty commitments and calls off anti-Japanese agitation.

But it is emphasised here that it is impossible definitely to promise tat evacuation will be completed by 16th November. Japan's instructions to Yoshizawa which, it is hoped, will reach Geneva in time for presentation at this afternoon's session of the League Council signify important concession on the part of Japan who have hitherto refused to consider question of time limit.—Reuter.

Definite Date For Evaculation Declined

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Geneva.—The meeting was the climax to a day of deepest depression following receipt by Mr. Yoshizawa of the Japanese Government's reply to M. Briand's proposals which the Committee of five meeting privately considered as "unsatisfactory". Mr. Yoshizawa declined to fix a definite date for evacuation. The Chinese delegate Dr. Sze asked for time to obtain instructions. The Council is accordingly meeting again publicly at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

BRITISH CIRCLES SATISFIED.

The way the Council has dealt with what Lord Reading described as perhaps the most difficult situation that the League had ever had to face, meets with satisfaction in British circles. It is felt that the League's function is to lead up to an agreement by influencing public opinion rather than enforce the solution. The resolution recommends that direct negotiations should begin, immediately evacuation is completed, and not concurrently with it, thus meeting one of the Chinese demands, but China is asked to consent to representatives of other Powers on the spot following execution of the arrangements for ensuring the safety of Japanese lives and property.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 22

The following is latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—

Link Boy 11|2 offered and 6|1 taken; Jacopo 10|1; St. Oswald and Lord Bill 100|7; Links Tor 100|6; Anthurium and Cat 0 Nine Tails 18|1 taken and offered; Hillat and Disarmament 18|1 offered; Disarmament 20|1 taken; Vamos 20|1 offered and 22|1 taken; Autumn Taints 22|1 offered; Gaylord 33|1 taken and offered; Polveraja 33|1 offered and 40|1 taken; Grandmaster 40|1; Masked Jester 45|1 offered and 50|1 taken; Pommame 50|1 taken and offered; Sixwheeler, and Scattre cash 50|1 offered and 66|1 taken.—Reuter.

FIERY CROSS OF REVOLT SENT ROUND CYPRUS

—:o:—

Governor's House Burned Down.

TROOPS FROM EGYPT TAKEN IN PLANES

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Nicosia.—Seven Royal Air Force troop-carrying aeroplanes landed here at 11 this morning carrying 150 fully armed and equipped air force officers and infantrymen from Egypt. According to an official announcement the flight was accomplished in seven and a half hours.

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The police and soldiers last night erected barbed wires across the street where Government offices are situated as the crowds assembled for the purpose of marching into the Government buildings. When the mob reached the wire it was informed that if violence was attempted the police would not hesitate to fire at the crowd. Thereupon the mob dispersed.

COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Nervous tension during the night found vent at Limassol (nerve centre of the revolt) when the mob defied the police, interfered with lorries carrying rations for the troops, forced the drivers to abandon them and burned down the Commissioner's house.

At 3.55 a.m. to-day the Officer Commanding was able to get away ration in lorries from Nicosia and supplied provision to police posts without interference.

A platoon has been sent from Larnaca where disturbances have died down to Famagusta where women and children have been evacuated.

TROOPS FROM CAIRO.

The situation is generally easier.

Order for further company of King's Regiment from Cairo has been countermanded.—Reuter.

Greek Sympathy For Eyprus Kinsmen

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Athens.—Though Greek Government is holding scrupulously aloof from the movement in Cyprus, Greek sympathy for their island kinsmen is reflected in newspaper articles, most of which nevertheless add expressions of respect for Britain.—Reuter.

FIERY CROSS OF REVOLT SENT ROUND

LONDON, Oct. 23.

"In name of God and Fatherland" Greek orthodox Bishop of Larnaca raising the cross aloft at Limassol on 20th October appealed to a mass meeting in the stadium to fight for union with Greece and thus the fiery cross of revolt was sent out all over the island to the ringing of churchbells, the rioters spreading the call to rise crying: "Out with the foreigner" "Down with the tyrants" and "Up with the union". For several hours Nicosa was in the hands of the mob.

GOVT. HOUSE BURNED.

All personal belongings of Sir Ronald Storrs, including his valuable collection of pictures and other irreplacable art treasures, were destroyed when the Government House was burned down.

Convoy lorries made thrilling night dash over 50 miles of zigzag roads bringing the troops from Mount Trodos reinforce the police in Nicosia.

Acute situation necessitating troop movements has also arisen in many other towns.

The rebels have issued a manifesto declaring that Cyprus has joined with Greece and calling on the people to disobey the forces of law and order.—Reuter.

(Earlier News On Page 10.)

DUBLIN QUIET

Squads Of "Night Riders" Parade Streets

GENERAL ROUND-UP OF RINGLEADERS BY WEEKEND

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Despite earlier anticipations of serious trouble, the situation in Dublin remains peaceful. The only signs of Government action are furnished by the squads of "night riders" armed soldiers patrolling the streets on bicyles and occasionally stopping and questioning belated wayfares. An electric torch flashes as there is a sharp command to halt, and someone finds himself faced with a rifle, but hitherto no arrests have been reported.

The special military tribunal appointed under the Public Safety measure has so far held no meetings beyond those necessary to settle procedure, etc. Unless by week-end authorities are satisfied however that all organisations proclaimed illegal are complying with order, there will be a general round-up of ring-leaders.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

New York, Oct. 23.

To-day's closing cross-rate London on New York was 3.92.

(Yesterday's rate was 3.93).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Laman Building, Dornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.69
To-day's Opening Rate	6.71
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.03
Difference	plus 34

Broach Expectation Rs. 183-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.54
To-day's Opening Rate	4.50
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.55
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 23.	
Silver Ready	17 5/16
Higher	5/8
Silver Forward	17 3/8
Higher	9/16

Tone of Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.			
1st Settlement	57	8	0
2nd Settlement	53	8	0

Announcement this Sunday of Big Prizes in our Answer the Question Competition. You may be one of the lucky winners.

Federal Court And Congress View-Point

GANDHIJI DOES A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING

SUPREME COURT UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Legal Talent To Be Honest Need Not Be Bought

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Views which he feared would be distasteful to a large number of delegates were expressed by Mahatma Gandhi at this morning's meeting of Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

Giving the Congress attitude on Federal Court, Gandhiji regretted that discussion had hitherto appeared to be based on 'distrust' of National (Federal) Government's ability to conduct the affairs impartially and I also marred by communal tangle.

NO COMMUNAL VIRUS IN FREE INDIA.

Pointing out that the Congress policy was based on trust and confidence that, when India had power she would show sense of responsibility and communal virus would disappear, Gandhiji appealed for the widest powers for the Supreme Court which should be the guardian of the rights of all people in India, whether in the States or elsewhere He said that greater the power given to the Federal Court, the greater confidence they would be able to inspire in the world and also in the nation itself.

CONGRESS PREPARED TO RUN RISKS.

Pointing out that the Congress was prepared to run risks in interest of attaining responsibility, Mahatma Gandhi said that his opinion would depend on whether India was to have control of defence or not. Mahatma Gandhi sympathised in this regard with Dr. Ambedkar's point that the highest tribunal must be in a position to ensure that its decrees were enforced; otherwise it would be a laughing stock of the world. Gandhiji recalled that Mr Jinnah had said that "military will be there" but if India did not control army, the control in that event would rest with the Crown and Gandhiji would say then let the Federal Court be under the Crown but Gandhiji thought that with real responsibility, the Federal Court should be under responsible government, which therefore must undertake the enforcements of the Federal Court's writ.

Gandhiji did not think that present constitution should lay down all details in connection with court, but should only outline the framework and jurisdiction, the points like the number of judges and their salaries being left to the Federal Government to evolve. Mahatma Gandhi declared that the previous speakers had mentioned the Crown "at the end of almost every sentence". He said that according to the Congress conception, there was no question of the Crown.

PRIVY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

India, said Gandhiji was to enjoy complete independence, and in that case whoever was the supreme authority would be res-

(Conthinued on page 9.)

YOUNG INDIANS GIVE BIT OF THEIR MIND TO "OLD FOGEYS"

—:o:—

"We Want Freedom In The Interest Of Starying Masses".

"DOWN WITH COMMUNALIST LEADERS."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

At a well attended meeting held last night in Essex Hall of young Indians under the chairmanship of Mr. Asraf, U. P. student, to protest against the breakdown of the communal parleys and to give a of their mind to the Indian leaders. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Shiva Rao and Sardar Shampurnan Singh were the Indian elders listening attentively to the speeches of young orators, none of whom had any soft corner for the communalist.

"WHY ADDRESS ME?"

As the Chairman kept on addressing Mrs. Naidu, she said "Why don't you address others?" the chairman retorted by saying because you are the most important non-communalist delegate. I want you to go to tell these old fogeys, these short-sighted men what I am speaking."

DOWN WITH COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Mr. Frank Moracs, Bombay Christian student moved the principal resolution condemning communal electorates as well as the present deadlock brought about by the communalists.

FREEDOM FOR STARVING MASSES.

Speeches were made in support of "full independence for India not in the interest of bankers, financiers, not in the interest as was said by Baba Naidu—Mrs. Naidu's son—of Birlas, Purshottamdas who were singing Hallelujuhas to Gandhi and to boycott to fatten their own purses but in the interest of the teeming millions of starving and dying in the villages for which Gandhiji is supposed to have come with loincloth.

KORAN IN PLACE OF BREAD.

Mr. Naidu said that when he asked Mr. Shaukat Ali what was his economic programme he was told "Well don't ask me that question. I don't know economics. I shall ask Muslim peasants to read Koran when he is in difficulty."

WORLD TO WAIT FOR JINNAH'S REVELATIONS.

Mr. Jinnah replied to Mr. Naidu "I have a programme but I shall not reveal it because if I did it it will only scare away people.

PURIFY YOUR SOUL.

Gandhiji told Baba Naidu "If you are in difficulty you must realise you have still to purify your soul. (Loud cheers).

Continuing young Naidu said: "The communal tangle could only be solved when we have economic revolution in the country. He supported Mr. Moracs' contention that the problem should be solved not from religious aspect but from Socio-political and economic basis."

Sardar Sampuran Singh's speech was considered as avoiding main issue.

DON'T MIND COMMUNALIST

Mrs. Naidu's speech was hailed with acclamation as she said: "I understand and appreciate the feelings of Young India in the matter but I ask you who are deeply touched with plight of peasants and workers to remember when you return to your country. Do not mind the communalists. Pursue your own path and course of action. Those who have not learnt the lessons of life may still be needing experience. Let them have it. Let us who are non communalists go our own way."

After several other speakers from Bengal, Sind, Madras and Nagpur had spoken the meeting terminated amidst cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" "Down with Communalists."

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for First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A smart young man for general work. Must know typing, state age, married or single, previous experience. Box No. 1215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 6074

WANTED—FEMALE PROBATIONERS for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 8. The Hospital is recognised for the full B. P. N. A. Course. Candidates knowing English upto 5th standard will be preferred. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 3828

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS, throughout Hyderabad Deccan for a Progressive Life Office. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A P 6051

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING SALESMAN to canvas orders for Swadeshi Cigarettes and Matches. Company will pay trainage and good commission on orders. Special facilities to really capable men. Apply in the 1st instance by letter to Box No. 1217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6092

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for 4 months on Rupees (60 x 15) to carry out Medical Examination of students in State Schools with a prospect of permanent service. Apply before 31-10-31 to JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan Idar State.
A 3813

WANTED—AGENTS BOMBAY AND OUTSIDE—Highgrown Teas, Liberal Commission, Security essential. WADEHRA BROTHERS, Post Box 381, Bombay.
A R6004.

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Salary and Commission for guaranteed business from BOMBAY, POONA, SHOLAPUR, NASIK, JALGAON, and KHOLAPUR for the LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 106, Kamer Buildings, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A S

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts in Ahmedabad of tutors to two Honors B.A. students now in Junior Class.

One tutor for Economics as special subject and qualified to guide and supervise in politics and in constitutional and political history of England.

One tutor for English literature (1750 to 1850 and Chancer) as special subject and preferably Sanskrit literature as well. But the latter is not essential.

The period of engagement to begin with, will be from the 15th November to the end of February, 1932, salary according to qualifications and furnished quarters will be supplied.

Preference will be given to those holding a high degree of a good foreign University.

Only those who had distinguished academic career and possess tutorial experience are requested to write for an application form to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Mount Malcolm, Mahabaleshwar.
A R6064.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—ENERGETIC SALESMEN on pay and Commission or canvassing local orders for Domestic Electric Appliances etc., Apply to Box No. 1218, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6085

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing RESIDENT SURGEON for Sir Pratap Hospital, Himatnagar, Idar State. Pay Rs. 200—25—500. Apply stating qualifications and experience before 31st October, 1931, JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A 3812

WANTED—A competent and experienced Gujarati knowing MATRIC S.T.C. for a Local High School. Salary according to qualifications and experience Apply stating minimum salary expected, to Box No. 1214 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6071

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nasik, Kolaba and Satara. Terms liberal. Men of status and influence only need apply to:—GENERAL MANAGER, The New India Assce. Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.
A 3827

WANTED—DEPOT MANAGERS on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. p.m. to organise the sale of our Tea packed and loose. Candidates able to invest Rs. 150 in the Company need apply with anna stamp to:—PEKOE AGENCY (1930) LTD., 42, Beniatola Lane, Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—AGENTS, Bombay and outside highgrown teas. Can work part time. Liberal Commission. Security Essential. NANDLAL RAMDAS & CO., 81, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 6077

Situations Wanted

YOUNG GUJARAT acquainted with continental, and oriental imports also tea business offers services, willing to travel. Please write to Box No. 1216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 6076

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

AIRY and bright single and double rooms westerly facing on wide tramroad rent Rs. 15 and upwards for respectable families of all communities electric light and constant water supply taps in each room in new building of Mithabhai Nathoo, opposite Laxmi Cinema Supari-bag, Parel Road. Apply on the premises or phone Karamali 26214.
C R 6069

SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS Suitable for big ENGINEERING CONCERNS, BANKS, etc., and SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in NEW STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. Apollo Street. Apply IMPERIAL ESTATE AGENCY 43, Apollo Street.
C R 6079

TO LET—The First Floor of No. 33, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, seven commodious rooms, with exclusive privies and two bath-rooms, from 1st of Kartak Sud next. Inquire at third floor.
C R 6068

TO BE LET—CROWN CINEMA is to be let from 12th November. Some offers are in our hand. Those who therefore want to take it on hire should send their offers soon. Rare opportunity to intending persons. Please write to the following address as to what rent and deposit you will give and for how many years you require it on hire. Address:—SARDAR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA, 27, Kolsa Mohala, Pydhoni.
C R 6056

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED TO RENT between Andheri and Khar, West of Railway Lines, independent Bungalow, at least three bedrooms with bath, dining, drawing and kitchen. Rent not over Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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M W5

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A 3814

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CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

AMERICAN COTTON—Saturday 6.54, Monday 6.78, Wednesday 6.86 and Thursday 6.69 were "Sunrise Weekly's four figures right in five days! Next Weekly available to-day contains Best Cotton Tips; system to calculate three sure Weekly figures every week and three cash prizes of Rupees Thirty. Last Weekly's Prize Winning Numbers 119, 154 and 280 call for cash! To-day's Weekly Buyers will get one absolute "Certainty Figure" worth Rupees Ten free. System to calculate daily three figures also given free. "SUNRISE OFFICE", 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Price Rupee one only.
P R 6036

CONSULT to save yourselves from cheating before purchasing or selling jewellery; we possess certificates of Court Officials Merchants, Lawyers. Post Box 276, Telephone 86162.
P R 5937

Medical

NO BALM IN INDIA or any where else equals the SWADESHI ST. XAVIER BALM. Try once only, and convince yourself. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists: PERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Fort, D. C. UMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.
M R5918

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

LEUCODERMA?—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you. For full particulars apply: 'SRI' WORKS, Beadon Sq., CALCUTTA.
M R 5805 A

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Very little used Expellers in the best working order. Apply giving full particulars of machines and lowest price to the SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R6080

WANTED—A good secondhand SPINNING and WEAVING PLANT, complete with preparatories and finishing machines. At least 15,000 spindles and 200 looms. Please correspond with: Manager, MODEL INDUSTRIES, Dayalbagh, Agra.
N R 6072

WANTED—Second hand SHEET METAL WORKING MACHINERY in best working order. Apply giving full particulars of machines, make, condition, lowest price, acceptable and the place where available to No. 1212 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6032

Trade Announcement.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL JOURNAL will be issued monthly from January, 1932, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union. Canvassers, Advertisers and Manufacturers of Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances, desiring to advertise in the Journal are requested to communicate with the SECRETARY and MANAGER, the BOMBAY MEDICAL JOURNAL, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay 7.
T R6075

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T R6044

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Will REOPEN on the 11th November, 1931, under an influential Committee of Management on the same lines as before and with the same efficient staff.

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NOTICE.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 163535 on the life of Mr. Waman Vishnu Lele, 590, Shenwar Poona No. 2. a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES, Manager.
Bombay, 24th October, 1931.
R 6073

NOTICE.

Mr. GAJANAN RAO, who has been in our employ since 1915 is no longer in our service, and he has no authority to use our name in any way.

HOAR & CO., 139, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
3811

Tender.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDER FOR "LIQUID CHLORINE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 P.M. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of December, 1931, for the supply of 50,000 lbs. of Liquid Chlorine during the year 1932.

Form of Tender and Specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Tender form will not be sent by V.P.P.

D.N. BARIA, L.C.E., Executive Engineer.
22-10-1931. 3824.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

The Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at 5 per cent by the Ahmedabad Municipality for asphalt roads and electric installation in two instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs each under their General Department Resolution No. 2441, dated the 17th September, 1931. The Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on the 30th November, 1931. The Municipality proposes to invest in this loan from about Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs out of its own various funds in addition to the amount to be raised from the public. Sealed tenders are invited from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before the 14th November, 1931. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality on application. Interest will be paid from 30th November, 1931, or from the date on which the amount of the debentures allotted in full is paid into the Municipal Treasury, whichever is later.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVALANKAR, President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 19th October, 1931.
3825

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Ladbhoy Building, New Queens Road, Next to Hormasji Sorabji & Sons Automobile Merchants, of Jacobine and Plain Dining, Drawing and Bed Rood Furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, Chubb Cash Box, Carpets, Glassware etc

Property of One Private Gentleman.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Indu Bhuvan, Thakore Dwar, (Girgaum) near Zavba Ram Mandir of teak and blackwood furniture, Chesterfield suit, safe harmonium, China cabinet, glassware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.,

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

Tel. No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Wodehouse Bungalow, Wodehouse Road, opposite Post Colaba, of very latest Jacobean and plain, style, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich Chesterfield suites, gramophone, wardrobe trunk, Singer machine, also Indian carved furniture, old China and brassware, ice chest, best platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th November next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MIRACLES

IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.

Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post, Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 1.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Garbeta, Toreson, C. Mandvi.
Toronto, Neilson, Hull.
Strathnaver, Ohlson, London.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

October 24.

Bloumfontain, Shea, Karachi.
Hague Maru, Imda, Kobe.
Ranchi, Brooks, London.

LOADING.

October 23.

Steamer Arabia for Java.
Steamer Toronto for Hull.
Steamer Stotzenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Ranchi:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranchi, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1-0 p.m.) for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 351 passengers.

S S Toronto:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Toronto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

S S Ranchi for London.—10 bales woollen carpets, A W G Huseinjadah; 13 bales woollen carpets, B Mehta; 2 cases brassware, Thos. Cook & Sons; 27 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 2 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff.

For New York.—4 bales cotton prints, International Shipping Agency.

S S Warfield for Hull.—1000 cwt. groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—29 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 18 bales wool raw, B M H Pirahmed Saheb; 150 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas; 10 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 52 bales cotton thread waste; M Narottamdas; 5 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Textile waste Co.

For Manchester:— 604 cwt. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 1200 cwts. castor oil, The Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Glasgow:—950 cwts. groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—104 cwts. mustardseed, J Hasmukhlal & Co.; 5000 cwts. joowar, S M Rajgor & Co.; 3810 cwts. groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 1185 cwt. groundnut cakes, 990 cwts. joowar, 2000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4 cases dry gists, Shamjimal; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 4 pots palma rosa oil;

For Antwesp:—988 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. joowari, S M Rajgor & Co.; 50 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

For Bremen.—4000 cwt. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 2,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 1980 cwt. joowari, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Rotterdam.— 11000 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 2964 cwts. groundnut cakes, 3952 cwts. groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros. 300 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

S S India for Genoa.—4000 cwts. linseed, Birla Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Shangnai.—500 bales cotton raw, V Ladna & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe.—140 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 5 bales cotton raw, N Futehally; 50 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 51 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Moji.—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

S S Tokiwa Maru, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya.—416 cases porcelain; 59 cases glassware; 98 cases cotton shirting; 36 cases clocks.

From Yokohama.—171 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 50 cases paper.

From Osaka.—820 drums paint; 165 cases cotton yarn; 550 cases glassware; 278 cases cotton shirting; 50 cases cotton shirting; 64 bundles brassware.

From Kobe:—60 cases camphor 48 cases porcelainware; 52 cases rayon goods; 244 cases C & A silk shirtings; 15 cases cotton flannel; 150 cases straw boards; 103 cases canvas shoes; 80 cases glassware; 27 cases jeans; 15 cases mats; 14 cases cotton goods.

From Seattle.—876 pces. lumber.

From Moji.—3500 bags cement; 98 bundles brassware; 20 cases canvas shoes; 429 cases beer; 37 cases glassware.

From Shanghai.—2490 cases tea; 225 bales cotton yarn; 66 bales noil yarn.

From Hongkong.—35 bundles mats; 190 cases fire crackers; 27 cases paper.

From Canton.—88 cases matting 50 cases preserve; 200 cases sugar candy; 590 bundles cassia.

From Singapore:—20 bags gum copal; 117 bags gum benzamin; 17 bags betelnuts; 20 piece opple; 50 bags coffee; 327 bags sago flour.

From Colombo.—390 chests tea; 20 cases rubber goods; 91 cases empty gunnies; 112 cases cud, fruits; 21 cases printing ink.

PROFESSOR LASKI AND POLITICS

Declines Parliamentary Candidature.

Harold J. Laski, who has come to fame by his pen-picture of British leaders, writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

You publish a report this morning that my name is to be considered as a possible candidate for the Seaham Division. Perhaps you will allow me to say that, though several of the local organisations have done me the honour of making this suggestion, I am not now, nor am likely to be, a candidate for any Parliamentary constituency, as I take the view that academic work is not reconcilable with a seat in the House of Commons.

I would add that this does not mean that my sympathies are not whole-heartedly with Labour in the present crisis. I look forward to seeing the Seaham division select a candidate worthy of its first Labour member.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, October 23.

There has been local rain in Madras Presidency, Orissa, Arakan with a few falls in North Bengal, Mysore and Kashmir. Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars and Coromandel Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a-half inches; Akyab three-quarters; Tezpur Silchar one; Chandbali three-quarters; Coonoor three: Calicut, Pamban two; Madura one and a-half; Gopalpur three-quarters; Kodaikanal, Nellore a-half; Chitaldrug, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore a-quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Orissa and South Madras and extend in North Madras Coast.—A.P.

HINDU ADI DRAVIDA TENSION.

MADRAS, October 22.

Following disturbances between caste Hindus and Adi Dravidas in thousand lights on Sunday, there was recrudescence of trouble in Chetput last evening when some Adi Dravidas assembled on the roadside are reported to have roughly handled passers-by, including some khaddar clad persons. The police hurried to the spot and restored quiet. Uneasiness appears to prevail in certain parts of the city, but the police are taking precautions.—A.P.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

VIZIANAGARAM BEAT ALIGRAH UNIVERSITY.

MADRAS, October 22.

The etwo innings match between the Aligarh University cricket Team now on a tour and the Vizianagaram, Eleven came to an unexpected end to-day. The Vizianagaram beat the University by seven wickets. Due to wet pitch the batsman could not last long, and the Vizianagaram added for the loss of six wickets only 30 runs to the overnight score bringing it to 132. The Aligarh, with 59 runs to the good, started on their second venture, but crumbled for a paltry total of 42. The Vizianagaram entered on their second inning cautiously and scored the desired 102 to win the match for loss of four wickets only.—A.P.

NAVARATRI CELEBRATIONS AT BELGAUM.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Navaratri celebrations, in Belgaum, conducted by the Nad Narigalu Sangh successfully finished yesterday. During the nine days prominent leaders of Karnatka were invited.

Saturday and Sunday were the days on which the First Belgaum District Literary Conference met under the presidentship of Pandit Taranath of Tungabhadra.

The last day was dedicated to variety entertainment.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

STAMP OUT COMMUNALISM FROM POSTAL AND R. M. S. UNION

Fostering Communal Spirit Is Suicidal Policy Says Sir Hubert Sams

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A striking appeal to stamp out communalism from among their [illegible] and R.M.S. Union has just been issued by Sir Hubert Sams, Director-General Posts and Telegraphs. In answer to the attempts made by a certain All-In[illegible]sium Postal and R.M.S. [illegible] The appeal by Sir Hu[illegible] particularly timely as it [illegible]n issued on the eve of a [illegible]mportant session of the [illegible] which is to be held in [illegible] on 30th and 31st October [illegible]t runs:—

[illegible]ring the course of the year [illegible] has been a marked tendency [illegible] secede from the Postal and [illegible]S. Union, which has been recognised by the Department and [illegible]herefore, entitled to its support. I hold no brief for the [illegible]n. On the other hand, I [illegible]o' subscribe to the principle of 'Divide et Impera'. If the Department must have a recognised Union. I want to see it 'united', (a disunited Union is a contradiction in terms) efficient and reasonable.

DEFINITE DISADVANTAGES.

As I see the position, the following are the definite disadvantages of Unions and Associations formed on a communal basis:—

(a) They 'will not' be recognised by the Department. They cannot, therefore, send delegation to the authorities, nor will their references be answered or considered.

(b) They can do nothing that the recognised Union cannot do Whatever advantages in the way of pay, conditions of service or stoppage of abuses, that the recognised Union has gained or may in future gain for the staff, apply to the whole staff not to any particular communal portion of the staff. The principle object of a communal Union, can only apply to recruitment with which a Union has no concern. If recruitment is not effected in accordance with the orders of Government, that is the concern—I may add, the anxious concern—of the Director-General. It is also the concern of the various political communal associations, which can and do bring pressure to bear on the authorities in this respect. But it is definitely not the concern of Service Association. Nor is a Service Association permitting to interest itself with postings or with promotions.

FOSTERING COMMUNAL SPIRIT

This being the case a communal Association or Union can gain no good by its formation.

(c) The greatest evil of a communal Union is that it must inevitably tend to foster the communal spirit. The higher an official rises in the Department, the more responsibility he has to shoulder and the more men he has to control. If such an official is known to be a member of a communal Association, is it humanly possible for him to command in his subordinates the same confidence and respect as he could do if he were known to belong to a Union which has at heart the welfare of all without distinction of creed or community?

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

I therefore, appeal to all the staff of the Department to abandon what is, I think, a suicidal policy and to refrain from joining any Association or Union formed on a communal basis. I appeal to the leaders of the movement to reconsider the course on which they and their followers are set and to recall the latter from divergent and disruptive paths. I earnestly appeal to them to wind up the affairs of such Unions before they become more crystallised and before their finances become more settled and more difficult to dissolve.

There cannot be more than one Union to represent a Service category of the staff as staff, on whose behalf the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R.M.S Union has been recognised. Our aim must be to make that one Union truly representative of the great body of the staff concerned, as staff, and as far as possible, composite of the main communities forming that body in so far as it may not at present be so; in other words, that all the staff should feel that they have a voice in its conduct and that the management is not confined to any one community alone. I rely on all to co-operate to this end, and I am sure I am not appealing in vain to all the staff and to those who have their interest as workers at heart.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD DENOUNCES TERMINAL TAX PROPOSAL

CHOKING SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 22.

The City Fathers of Bandra rose to the occasion yesterday evening by giving expression to their resentment at the proposed terminal tax to be imposed by the Bombay Corporation on Suburban residents. Priority was given to the matter and Prof. Almeida seconded by Mr. M. B. Savant, moved:—

(1) This Board views with apprehension the news regarding the proposal under consideration of the Bombay Municipal Corpration to levy a terminal tax on passengers from the suburbs and on behalf of the residents of the Bandra Municipal Borough strongly protests against any attempt to penalise the Suburban residents who, by making their homes outside the City are not only relieving congestion there but are also helping in every way to build a greater Bombay and thus adding to the prosperity of the metropolis.

(2) This Board resolves that a strong representation be forwarded to the Bombay Municipality and if necessary to Government setting out the views and objections in the matter."

Mr. Gupte, the President, opined that such a proposal would scarcely obtain the favour of Government and denounced the attempt of the Bombay Municipality in indirectly choking the development of the Suburbs.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Public feeling is very strong here and arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting on the evening of the 1st prox. at which prominent speakers of all communities from Bandra and the suburbs will speak.

WIFE MURDERER TO HANG

PESHAWAR, Oct. 22.

Kurramchand an young Hindu resident of Haripur was sentenced here to-day to death for murdering on the morning of May 6 at his house, his wife, who refused to give him a glass of water.—A. P.

11 Houses Burnt Down

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

As a result of a fire, eleven houses in Daiku Town, Pegu District have been burnt down. The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

Incendiarism is suspected.

A dacoity by persons suspected to be rebels is reported from Henzada.—A. P.

DERBY TICKET FRAUD CASE

A Nagpur Arrest For Alleged

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

One Syed Ahmed Jan is being challaned by the police in the Court of Mr. Deosker, Headquarters Magistrate, under Section 420 on charge of cheating three persons. The police allege that Ahmad Jan sold three bogus Derby Tickets to some persons at Nagpur and extorted money from them under false pretext. After selling the tickets accused had disappeared from Nagpur. He was arrested by the Punjab Police and sent down to Nagpur to stand his trial. It is alleged that he cheated three persons to the extent of Rs. 180.

ADVERTISERS NOTE.

MALAYALA MANORAMA

The most widely circulated Daily on the Malabar Coast.

Estd. in 1888 (42 years old)

Best medium for Advertising

For list of advertisers of world-wide standing patronising the Manorama and other particulars apply to :—

Manager, Manorama, Kottayam, Travancore.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, October 21.

Since our last Report there has been considerable improvement in the prices of Raw material and as a result there has been considerable improvement in prices of all kinds of yarns during the whole week. There has been a cheerful feeling in the local market and prices have improved on the whole to the extent of 1|4 anna per lb., particularly in coarse counts whereas the improvement in fine counts has been rather too slow. The gradual improvement in prices has been able to create confidence amongst the local leaders as a result of which inquiries have considerably increased for coarse counts, single as well as two-fold and some of the dealers have expressed their willingness to pay higher prices to the mills. There has been general buying in evidence during the whole week mostly speculative on the part of the dealers with a view to realise some profits later on when the markets settle down with higher rates. Inquiries from almost all consuming districts have no doubt increased, but the prices offered by them are yet much lower and the advance has been extremely slow. Reports from Punjab do not show any improvement either in prices or in demand. There has been some improvement in Rangoon, Southern India as well as in Calcutta but in other markets, the improvement has been too slow. The undertone is distinctly healthy and if cotton prices remain steady or show any further improvement there is every likelihood of demand improving in all kinds of yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been sharp advance in Manchester prices probably on account substantial business from China and Paris, and very distant shipments are offered. Stocks in the local market in English yarns are small and inquiries have considerably increased, but dealers are not prepared to pay such higher prices nor are they prepared to purchase in distant shipments in view of the uncertain political situation. Forward business is therefore very limited.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been no improvement in this class of yarns during the week and prices have more or less remained unchanged with slightly better undertone. There have been stocks of Mercerized yarns but the demand is limited. Fresh forward business is small.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The market continues to drag as usual with very little business doing owing to very high prices. Some cheap lots from the local markets are being purchased for Southern India and the reports received from that market also go to show that the Handloom weavers are not prepared to pay much higher prices and business resulting is therefore small. The Dollar Sterling Cross Rate has been showing improvements and if it continues further some reduction in prices is anticipated. At any rate there is no chance of satisfactory business at the present level and the future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

The outlook is distinctly hopeful and the turnover has substantially increased during the week. Owing to sharp rise in ready cotton our mills have been naturally quoting higher prices and therefore sales are yet not large. It is very likely, however, that, if cotton shows further improvement, the upcountry markets will realise the true state of affairs and will improve their limits. which in all probability will bring about further fresh sales. It is reported there is no improvement in cloth as in yarns and this has been affecting the yarn sales unfavourably. In any event the position is quite healthy and as the stocks in upcountry markets are not large, we expect gradual improvement in demand and consequently in prices of all kinds of yarns.

JAIPUR GETS AN HEIR APPARANT

Mr. Mulshankar R. Mehta writes:—

I write to inform you that a private telegram from Jaipur has been received announcing the happy news that Her Highness the Maharanisaheba of Jaipur has given birth to an Heir-apparent.

These news are of special interest in so far as the historical State of Jaipur has seen for the first time a direct heir to the throne since several generations. The present Maharaja Saheb and his predecessors have come on the throne by adoption. Hence this would be the occasion of special rejoicings for the subjects of the State and it is confidently expected that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will be pleased to grant liberal concessions to the peasantry and to inaugurate generous measures for the greater happiness of his subjects to celebrate this occasion.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd. Ord. £0-2-9.

London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord. £0-10-9.

Turner and Newall £1-11-9.

Associated Electric Industries £1-3-6.

Attock Oil £0-10-0.

Associated Portland Cement £1-6-0.

Underground Electric Railways £0-19-3.

Electric Supply Corporation £2-1-0.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ld. Ord. £1-0-9.

Beira Railways £0-6-0.

County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2-3-6.

Marconi International Marine £1-15-7-1|2.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £2-18-3.

General Elec. Ord. £2-5-0.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-4-4-1|2.

L. and N.E. Ry. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. £33-15-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Dol. 6.00.

Malayalam Plantations £0-8-0.

British Burma Petroleum £0-3-0.

Soudan Plantations £1-0-9.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £0-17-9.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-5-3.

Wm. Cory and Son £3-1-9.

Market:—Strong.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 133980 tons.

Decrease on week 273 tons.

CUSTOMS HARDSHIPS TO PASSENGERS FROM CUTCH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to a letter appearing in your to-day's issue from a Ghatkoper correspondent in respect of hardships to Cutchee passengers from Cutch to Bombay at the hands of the Bombay Customs authorities at the dock, I beg to inform the Cutchee travelling public, through the column of your paper, that the matter is engaging the attention of the Working Committee of Shree Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad which propose to take remedial measures in this direction in consultation with the Collector of Customs, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. DHOLAKIA,
Secretary, Cutchee Prajakiya
Bombay, October 17.

"HER TENTH GOVERNESS"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—The report which appeared in the issue of your popular paper of 10th Oct. regarding the stage performance of "Her Tenth Governess" by the Navayugin Natya Mandal are found to be misunderstood by the readers. As a matter of fact the performance was staged by the Navayugin Natya Mandal which was started in October 1930 to stage a particular type of social plays. It has absolutely no connection with the Pathare Prabhu Association or any such communal institution and is an independent institution by itself. Hence I hope you will insert this correction in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.

N. R. DESAI.
Secretary N. N. Mandal.
Bombay, Oct. 18.

SWADESHI FOUNTAIN PENS

One of the noteworthy features of the Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Baug, is the display of a variety of Swadeshi fountain-pens. The Luxmi Stylo Pen Works Co., Limited, Benares, are now manufacturing nearly 200 different styles of their well-tried style and fountain-pens in regular security, safety and self-filling types. These are made in Black, Tan or Mottled Vulcanite, in Galalith or Erinoid of various exquisite colours, in transparent Bakelite, in Celluloid and in unbreakable material.

Dr. R.N. Saha is the pioneer of fountain-pen manufacture in India and the products of the Luxumi Stylo Pen Works have made headway because of their quality and superior make. Many provincial governors and the controller of Government Stationery have borne testimony to their quality. In a testimonial, Pandit Malaviya says: "I have used one of Dr. Saha's pens and I find it writes very well. In appearance and finish, they compare very well with similar pens of foreign make."

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
TO-MORROW EXTRA SHOW AT 10 A. M.
THE INTIMATE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SIREN IN ALL HISTORY
MAKES KINGS KNEEL AT HER FEET—
BUT DIES FOR THE MAN SHE LOVES.

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE

WITH

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK PRESENTS NORMA TALMADGE

SAM TAYLOR'S PRODUCTION

"Du BARRY, WOMAN of PASSION"

WITH CONRAD NAGEL & WILLIAM FARNUM

Norma Talmadge gives a performance in this spectacular romance which will rank with the truly great portrayals of the talking screen. Never has she been more alluring, more gorgeous, more sparkling than as the fashionable, frivolous and fascinating enchantress whom the world considers "Grand High Priestess of Love." A superb entertainment.

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

You have seen "WHOOPEE" now see what united artists can do with a drama.

The Biggest Show in Town

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO OR AT THE THEATRE

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA

Khadi Sales Exceed Rs. 45,000

During the last Gandhi Jayanti members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangh have done the following work.

Rashtriya Stree Sabha opened a Khadi Stall at the Congress House compound and sold Khadi rupees 2,665-3-6.

The Desh Sevikas while hawking Khadi from door to door carried the message of the Congress to every home in the City. They sold khadi to the extent of Rs. 13,593-5-0.

Some of the members of the Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha accompanied Sjt. Manilal Kothari and have collected Rs. 14,600/-. Besides this Messrs. Narayanrao Desai, Topiwalla Palitanwalla through Sri Vijaya ben Parekh, Sri Kamalaben Sonawalla, and one Parsi Sympathiser through Sri Nariman purchased Khadi of Rs. 1,000 each.

Two members of the Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha accompanied by Kasturba went to Barsi (District Sholapur) and have sold there Khadi amounting to Rs. 10,001.

The total sales made during the Gandhi Jayanti thus come to Rs. 45,159-8-6.

Besides the above sale of Khadi on 3rd October a Kesaria Procession lead by the prominent Desh Sevikas started from Darjastan Gali, Mandvi, and after going through the principal streets in the City terminated at the Congress House. Shri Perinben Captain and Ratanben Mehta addressed the ladies and explained the importance of Sardar Patel's appeal regarding the selling of Khadi of Rs. 15/- lakhs.

Adult Education Society

Under the auspices of the above Society the students of the Madhavbag Night School and the Domestic Servants' Free Class, celebrated the Dasera Day, under the Presidency of Mr. B. R. Inamdar, B. A.

After having gone through the interesting programme of Ballads and Mimicry, given by the Scouts of the Society, the President distributed the Dasera Gifts and sweets to the students.

DEATH DUE TO ALCOHOL POISONING.

Two cases of poisoning were the subjects of enquiry by the Coroner on Thursday. The first was the case of death by alcoholic poisoning to a compounder while the other was of opium poisoning in the case of a small child. In the first case P. M. Remedios (30) a compounder, resident at Bandra was removed on the 10th instant to the K.E.M. Hospital, in an unconscious condition. He died soon after admission. His viscera were sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported that alcohol had been detected in the contents. The jury therefore gave verdict of death due to alcohol poisoning.

"A CASE OF MISADVENTURE"

In the second case which was the inquest on the death of a small child aged two years the jury returned a verdict of death due to opium-poisoning. Chimanlal Babulal, the deceased residing at Lamington Road with his parents was ailing for some time, and his mother used to give him opium pilule. On Wednesday evening the mother gave the usual dose of opium pilule to the child but it proved fatal. The child, it appeared, soon after taking it became unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Jury held this a case of misadventure.

URDU NASTA'LIQ TYPES

We have received a sample page printed from the Urdu Nasta'liq Types, newly cast at the Hyderabad Type Foundry under the supevis on of Mr. S. Hashmatullah Quraishi. But we cannot call it a perfect thing as yet since the dots, an important feature in Urdu caligraphy, have been given by hand. Besides, they do not represent a high quality of the art of writing as developed in India by Muslim "Khushnawises" (caligraphists), although we are assured that the large stock of samples of caligraphy which are gracing the library of Nawab Salar Jang have been utilised in order to perfect the typing system. There is no doubt that one great defect which is usually found in almost all Nasta'liq types, namely, that some space is always left between two joints, has been surmounted with success and we congratulate the Secretary Mr. Quraishi, for making this headway. But there are still other things which require to be perfected before the types may be used by the authors and printers at large. It is a pity that samples of small types are not before us; but from the samples that have been published by the "Hilal" of Bombay, we can infer that the smaller types are a greater success that these thick types which are meant for head-lines only. In the 18th and 19th centuries some useful books had been published at Calcutta in Nasta'liq types some of them are beautiful indeed, as for instance, the types used in the "Hindoostani" dictionary prepared by John Gilchrist and published in 1798. Similarly the Persian Version of the Bible published in India in 1851 is also a fine attempt. But the latter occupied too much space, and this defect must be removed in all Nasta'liq types. The spirit underlying Mr. Quraishi's efforts is no doubt very patriotic and we hope that before long he will be ready with all sizes and styles of types, both for the books as well as newspapers which are still printed from stones, a fact which gives the impression abroad that the Indians are still living in the stone age.

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What the People Say

A SUGGESTION TO DEWAN BAHADUR G. S. RAO

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dewan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao is now at the end of the 50th year of his career a an advocate. During this long period he had practised as an ordinary lawyer for several years and also as a Government Pleader for a number of years. He also had had the privilege of gracing the Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court. Under these circumstances, it is though most opportune by the community to which he belongs to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of this unique professional career, and for that purpose, a meeting was recently held of the leaders of the many institutions belonging to the Community—the Pathare Prabhu Community—to arrange details viz., the date and the shape and form. There is great enthusiasm in the community over this incident. May one suggest to him to allow the programme of the Celebrations to be wound up with the announcement by him of a handsome donation to the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund, which is maintained by the subscribers in the community to relieve distress of their caste-brethren? This fund is in existence for over 40 years, being built up into its present sound shape by people in whom Mr. Rao had interested himself considerably. Two reasons, namely, the growing unemployment of the members of the community and consequent disinclination on the part of the subscribers to makee the usual contributions have hampered the progress of the Fund. Mr. Rao is not aware of this state of things, as he admitted on the Dussera Day in the course of his presidential address at the New-Year Celebrations of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club. He advised that the different institutions of the community should be think themselves of diverting their surplus funds towards relieving the distress of its necessitous brothers and sisters. But their funds require to be replenished by fresh contributions Hence this suggestion to him to contribute handsomely —Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

October 21.

WHOM DOES THE MUSLIM CONFERENCE REPRESENT?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim Conference ostensibly stands for the rights of Muslims and one would expect its members to be advocates of the Muslim cause. Recently however Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, one of the chief representatives of this Conference made a statement in the Federal Structure Committee in the course of which he put forth a demand for the "fullest safeguard for the European commercial community". This demand may not be an improper one if made by the European commercial community but its inclusion in the demands of the Muslim Conference makes it clear as for whose rights the conference really stands. The Census figures fully show that the proportion of artisans in Muslim community is much larger than in any other community in India and so the 'industrialism of the West has told most heavily on the Muslim community. If the present demand is conceded it would result in enabling the European commercial community to exploit India in future also. Until now the founders of the Muslim Conference were content with secretly supporting the cause of the European community and had materialised the scheme of East and West Trading Company which is a direct attack on the Muslim weaver but now the cat is out of the bag and the Muslim Conference openly stands for the rights of the Europeans It is a timely statement and would show to the Muslim public the real aims and objects of the so-called Muslim Conference.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. KAZIMI,

Saharanpur.

"SOCIALISM AS CURE FOR COMMUNALISM"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The report of the speeches delivered by Messrs. Chagla and Brelvi published in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 19th instant, is very encouraging reading and the appeal made by Brelvi for forming a Socialists' Party immediately has not come a day too soon. In fact the stress laid by both the speakers on the removal of poverty from this land brings out the cardinal fact of the situation in our country as elsewhere, and the remedy lies unquestionably in the advent of Socialism and its vigorous propagagation in the country. There is no remedy other than socialism for the cure of a country where the figures of poverty-ridden populations are simply colossal. It is impossible to achieve banishment of poverty purely by Swadeshi or a system of tariffs or adult suffrage or even by joint electorates, much less by the mere removal of untouchability. None of the remedies whether taken singly or all together, however each and all of them may be laudable remedies for the amelioration of people in general, hit at the root of the evil of poverty. That evil is due to the prevailin gorder of society, the old world order of rich and poor, justified and sanctified equally by the priest and the imperialist. since both of them exist on the foundation of private property. It is, indeed, high time that the leaders of thought in this country should get about the task of tackling the problem of the improvement of the condition of the masses in an organised manner and in the only way that the socialists of all the countries of the world have advocated. The old order of society based on the new antediluvian notions of prestige, power and private property, requires to be overhauled, and overhauled in the only scientific and thorough going manner which Socialism teaches. All other remedies are half-way houses built on the bones of the decaying organism of the old order. Nationalisation of property of every description and an equal division of the national income—the two rock bottom principles of socialism are the only cure for rooting out caste, class and community. That such a drastic remedy is the necessity of the hour, can be realised by the public only by forming such a Party as suggested by you on Saturday last.—Yours, etc..

N. B. KUDALKAR ALIAS NOORUDDIN.

Bandra, Oct. 10.

RAMPUR STATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In certain papers a regular propaganda of vilification has been started against the State of Rampur and its administration. A study of the real conditions is enough to falsify the baseless allegations made in this respect. The present Nawab has been on the Gaddi" just over a year. Within this short period, he has been able to introduce far-reaching administrative and judicial reform. His supreme thought has always been to improve the lot of his subjects irrespective of caste or creed.

Rampur has always been absolutely free from communal troubles and relations between the two sister communities have been most cordial. In the matter of state employment, merit and not the personal position or creed of the person counts. There are altogether six ministers in charge of the various portfolios of whom three are Muslims and the remaining three non-Muslims. It has been said that there is a paucity of Hindus in State service. The reason not far to seek. The population of the city of Rampur is over seventy thousand with the Muslims and Hindus in a proportion of 2 to 1. It is only in the city that literate and qualified persons for State service can be had. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that there is a majority of Muslims in the lower ranks of the services. But at the same time it should not be forgotten that heads of some important State departments are non-Muslims and there is no reason to believe that if qualified non-Muslims are available in larger number, provided suitable vacancies occur, they will not be employed. It will not be out of place to mention that the Hindus in the State are largely engaged in trade and business and do not go in for petty jobs.

There is a complete liberty of religious belief and practice and it is nothing short of libel to say that in Rampur a section of the State subjects do not enjoy full religious freedom. It is very deplorable that a certain class of propagandists in the heat of the moment or with a set purpose for reasons best known to themselves, ignore the higher interests of the State subjects and indulge in indiscreet language in running down the administration without taking the least trouble to examine the affairs with an unprejudiced mind All reforms cannot be expected to be introduced in a moment. as Rome was not built in a day. If the young Nawab and his Government are allowed to carry out the projected reforms it can safely be a reasonable time the administration of the State will be of a standard which both the ruler and the ruled will be rightly proud of.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

Increase Of Rents

To The Tdior of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to serious trade depression in our city and the consequent unemployment and enchchment in salaries, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the motion of Messrs. Gole and Wadke has done well in passing a resolution impressing upon the Government the necessity for legislation, for a reduction of the prevailing rents by 25 per cent. Such relief is urgently required in the case of rents of premises occupied by the lower middle class and poorer tenants paying less than Rs. 100 per month as rent. In most localities the rents of premises fetching higher rentals have automatically gone down since even the tenants of these large premises are not, owing to stringent trade depression, able to pay them. During the Great War people were attracted in large numbers to our city and hence scarcity was felt in finding premises for the occupation of the surplus population. The Bombay Rent Acts were necessitated and though they allowed large increases on a sliding scale up to even 50 p.c. over the basic rents of January 1916, people paid the increase without grumbling since the Acts really meant restriction of the exorbitant rents demanded. Those were boom times, when the values of houses went up to the skies, and the people could pay the rents restricted by the Rent Acts since they made large profits or incomes on account of the War. But soon after the termination of the War an ebb in incomes naturally set in until we have now come to a terrible pass and are all bitterly complaining of trade depression the like of which has not been known for decades past. The remedy is to bring into operation the Rent Acts again fixing rents on the basis of pre-war rents or even less. There is a convenient point to start with and that is the one adopted by the recent Rent Act viz., the rent for January, 1916.

Is it not astonishing that when the Development Board has during the last few years repeatedly decreased the rents of the premises in its chawls and at the very time our Municipal Corporation has resolved to impress upon the Government the necessity of special and urgent legislation with a view to cut down the rents in the city to 75 per cent., the Trustees of the Improvement Trust of Bombay have actually increased the rents in the chawls occupied by the poor by more than eleven per cent.?

I had heard of this move more than a month ago, but I could not believe it, until I was actually shown the notice of increase. It was difficult to obtain the original notices themselves served upon the tenants. But the fact is that only general printed notices were put up on some places supposed to be prominent. Now it is well known that shortly after such notices are put up they are removed by some reader among the first half a dozen, so that the notices do not come to the knowledge of other tenants.

There are several blocks in the Improvement Trust Chawls at Chandarwadi, not far from the Marine Lines Station, and each block has several floors and on each floor there are more than sixteen one-room tenements. The tenants of these chawls are composed mainly of office peons, domestic servants and other poor persons hardly earning Rs. 20 per month. All the tenants of these Chawls were given about two months ago at first notices to vacate. They could not for the life of them conceive the reason of turning them out wholesale. But no, this is what the law requires. You cannot increase the rent without giving notice to vacate and terminating the tenancy. The law was thus complied with, puzzling the tenants who for days lived in fear of being thrown into the streets. After some time, however, another printed notice was put up dated about the middle of August, explaining that without prejudice to the previous notice the tenants would be allowed to continue in the occupation of the same from it you agree to pay from 1st September 1931 the monthly rent of Rs 8 instead of Rupees seven and annas two as at present. Thus an increase of annas 11 to the monthly rent of Rs 7-2 or over 11 p.c. has been made to run less than a fortnight after the last notice.

Will some public-spirited member of the Municipal Corporation or the Improvement Trust take up this matter and protest against this most untimely and evil measure.—Yours, etc.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 24th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

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S. G. GRAY, Manager.

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

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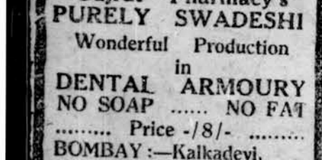

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Dr. T. N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

TIME TO YIELD IS NOW.

American Advice To Britain.

The New York "Nation" writes: Mr. Gandhi has arrived in London, wearing his loin cloth in defiance of British weather and the openly expressed disapproval of at least one forthright Briton who sent him a petticoat to cover his nakedness. Over the radio, when on September 13 he first spoke to unseen millions, the Mahatma reaffirmed calmly and clearly the tenets of the Indian non-violence movement.

"I personally would wait, if need be, for ages rather than seek to attain the freedom of my country through bloody means. I feel in the innermost recesses of my heart, after a political experience extending over an unbroken period of close upon thirty-five years, that the world is sick unto death of blood-spilling. The world is seeking a way out, and I flatter myself with the belief that perhaps it will be the privilege of the ancient land of India to show that way.."

If a kind fairy might be found to advise British statesmen, with some assurance that the advice would be followed, she would probably whisper that the time for England to yield was now, while it might be done with some grace.

For the adherents of the non-violence movement in India have at least as long as Gandhi lives to lead them, a weapon with which Empires do not know how to cope. It is the immoveable body that grimly, quietly, everlastingly withstands the irresistible force. There is every reason to believe that Gandhi and his followers will remain firm. Further to resist them will make Great Britain look foolish at best and at worst like the cruelest of tyrants determined to enforce its will upon a people at whatever cost in money and blood.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

Change Of Route And Time-Table

The Imperial Airways westbound aeroplane which at present leaves Karachi on a Thursday will, with effect from the 21st instant, leave on Wednesday, arriving in London on Tuesday as at present. The eastbound aeroplane which leaves London on a Saturday will arrive at Karachi on Friday, with effect from the 23rd inst. instead of an Thursday. The transit-time in both directions will thus be lengthened by a day during the winter.

2. The route will also be changed in respect of (1) the train journey and (2) the air journey across the Mediterranean. The aeroplanes of the India-England Air Service will maintain connection with the African Air Service in both directions.

3. The time-table of the Indian State Service will also be changed simultaneously with effect from Tuesday, the 20th October, 1931, in the westbound flight from Delhi and from Saturday, the 24th October in the eastward flight from Karachi.

4. Owing to the change in the route, air mails for Central and Northern Europe will now be landed at Brindisi. The public are advised to superscribe their air-mail letters for European countries in the manner shown below the port of landing being the most convenient for speedy transmission of the air mail correspondence by the ordinary route to destinations:—

	Superscription
Greece, Albania, Jugoslavia (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey in Europe.	"Karachi-Greece" (Athens)
Italy and Sicily, Switzerland, Luxemberg, Holland, Germany, Poland, Danzing, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Esthonia.	"Karachi-Italy" (Brindisi)
France, Belgium, Finland, Spain and Portugal.	"Karachi France" (Paris).
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Lettonia and Lithuania.	"Karachi-England" (Croydon)

(Air Mail articles for the United States of America and Canada should be marked 'Karachi-France.")

5. Articles for the abovementioned countries, if intended for transmission by the Indian States Air Service, should be superscribed "India-Greece," "India-Italy," etc., i.e., from India to the country of landing of the aeroplane.

A.S. FRIZ,
for Postmaster-General
Bombay, dated the 19th Oct. 1931.
..D. FPD.

TROUBLE WITH MARRIAGE.

"New" Woman, But Same Old Man.

(BY VIOLET SWEET).

"Writers these days, no matter how able, must be known in order to insure acceptance of their work," said Dorothy Dix, who in her private life is the charming Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmer. As she sat in the lobby of the New Grand Hotel Monday afternoon she was just as alert and abreast of the times as when she became one of the world's most widely read columnists many years ago. Even now, as she roams the high seas, apparently at leisure and retired, her daily columns are being read by thirty-five million people daily, throughout the world, and are printed in two hundred newspapers.

"How do I do it? Well it is somewhat of an undertaking. Some time ago I promised through my columns to answer personally every inquiry which accompanied a self-addressed stamped envelop. Sometimes I receive as many as a thousand letters a day. Now that I am away from my office in New Orleans my very capable secretary has to answer as many as fifty to sixty letters a day. I used to do it all myself but the responses grew, and I have had to obtain assistance to the extent of employing a secretary.

Fifty or sixty letters a day in Japan would require an office full of Japanese secretaries, and feminine letter carriers, and in New Orleans, ordinarily a half dozen stenographers, would be required, so Dorothy Dix can hardly be thought of as betraying the confidence of her youthful seekers of matrimonial advice.

"And What About Marriage?" she was asked.

"Trouble is we've got a new woman, and the same old man!" Into this nutshell Dorothy Dix packed a whole kernel of wisdom on the ever-insistent question. With her limitless understanding and irrepressible sense of humour, this student of human nature looks out over the sea of matrimony tossed with the storms of divorce discontent, and unhappiness, and sees in it merely the birth pangs of a new marriage state.

WORLD IN STATE OF FLUX.

"The whole world is in a state of flux and revolution," she said: "the marriage relationship with the rest. All life has got to be settled on a new basis before we get back to a reasoned state of happiness. Maybe it will mean the temporary breaking up of the home; but it's going to be reestablished on a new and equitable footing with an economically independent woman sharing the burden with her husband. Trouble is we've got the new woman, but the same old man. It may take fifty years to educate him, but educated he's got to be, for by that time every woman will be self-supporting."

"As economic conditions are today, a man can't support his family. He'll just have to reconcile himself to the French marriage basis, where the wife brings her share of the family earning. Besides, women are revolting against the old way kind of treatment, where a husband is looked on as a kind of meal ticket. When she is self-supporting, she won't have to marry unless she is in love—hence this fine new family basis I've talked of."

"Meantime, why shouldn't the woman wage-earner be looked on as a human being, same as a man? Ninety per cent. of single women have dependents, I've discovered that long ago."

Dorothy Dix writes for the Ledger Syndicate and her articles on various problems concerning human relationship are printed in big dailies in the United States Canada, the Orient, Australia, New Zealand and several other countries.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF TRIAL MARRIAGE.

"I write along practically the same lines as the books by Judge Lindsay," said Mrs. Gilmer, "but am not in sympathy with his idea of trial marriage. In spite of all the points he makes in its favour, I still am of the opinion that women in that sort of experiment are the losers.

"It is unfortunately true that in America there are many divorces, and we Americans are doing our best to solve the problem in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. I am not so Puritanic as to assert, as many Church people do, that what God has joined man cannot put asunder. I am of the opinion that if a difference of taste, temperament or views makes it impossible for a married couple to live together happily that it is much better for them to obtain a divorce than to spend the remainder of their days making life miserable for each other.

HOME-MAKING ATTRACTS AMERICAN GIRLS.

"Home-making is becoming foremost in the eyes of a great many women in America these days. After all they are beginning to think that their place is in the home, especially if there are children, and that the proper bringing up of these children is more important than the jobs they keep.

"I am aware, however, that more and more of the younger women every day are entering business. I am not opposed to it either as I think it is a good thing for unmarried women some sort of steady work to occupy their mind.

"Daughters of the rich who do not work are finding the need [illegible] very monotonous. They are in many cases discarding their social activities and lunch-eon engagements for a good substantial job wherein they can discern achievement in their otherwise non-constructive lives."

ENDORSES BEAUTY CULT.

"I am strong for the 'beauty cult'" continued Mrs. Gilmer, I believe that in a world that is all too full of ugliness it is everyone's duty to be as easy on the eyes as possible. Especially is it every woman's duty to add to the joy of living by presenting as pleasing an appearance as she can, and if she does this by means of subtly choosing her clothes so as to bring out her good points and disguise her bad ones; if she camouflages a sallow complexion with cosmetics and makes roses bloom on cheeks where nature never painted them; if she puts a permanent wave in lanky hair, why, so much the more to her honour and credit. She has performed a deed of righteousness for which she should receive her just reward here and hereafter.

"Just how much we owe to these patient seekers after beauty, these unsung artists who daily turn themselves from chromos into living pictures, we never pause to consider. But who could bear it if they should desist from the labours and every woman went abroad as homely as God made her? Think of how our vision would be blasted if women no longer counted their calories, but were fat and blousy; if they dressed for comfort instead of style; if hair was straight and noses shiny, and if complexions had to come from heaven instead of the drug stores!

"Great and wonderful and past all comprehension are the miracles that women work in their outward adornment, but what I want to call their attention to in my columns is that it has to be also an inside job. It has to be a matter of the soul as well the body. Their tools with which they work must be intelligence and homely, kindly virtues as well as chiffons and cosmetics and curling irons, or else the result is a failure."

BEAUTY LIES IN EYE OF BEHOLDER.

As she looked out over Yokohama Harbour Dorothy Dix admitted the old proverb "Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder." Certainly anyone beholding Mrs. Gilmer could never find a more beautiful character.

She is the ideal of adult womanhood and to know her ten minutes is to remember her always. Along the lines of the proverb she continued: "No woman looks beautiful to us, no matter how classic her features, how perfect her skin, how golden her hair, how lissom her figure, if the expression on her face is peevish and fretful and ill-natured. And, on the contrary, many a girl has a reputation for good looks that rests solely on the sweetness and gentleness and amiability that her face shows. The old adjuration of the photographer to "look pleasant" is sound psychology. If we want people to like to look at us we have to be agreeable to look at."

Certainly Dorothy Dix has practiced her doctrines.

Mrs. Gilmer and her friend, Mrs. Arthur Nolte, have been travelling since May. They went from San Francisco to Tahiti and from there to New Zealand and Australia. From Australia they went to Manila, China and Japan. They have been travelling at leisure in Japan for more than three weeks and are sailing from Yokohama Tuesday afternoon aboard the 'President Pierce.' Mrs Gilmer and Mrs. Nolte will stop off in Honolulu and catch the next Dollar liner to San Francisco. Upon arriving in the United States they will go directly by rail to their homes in New Orleans.—'Japan Times".

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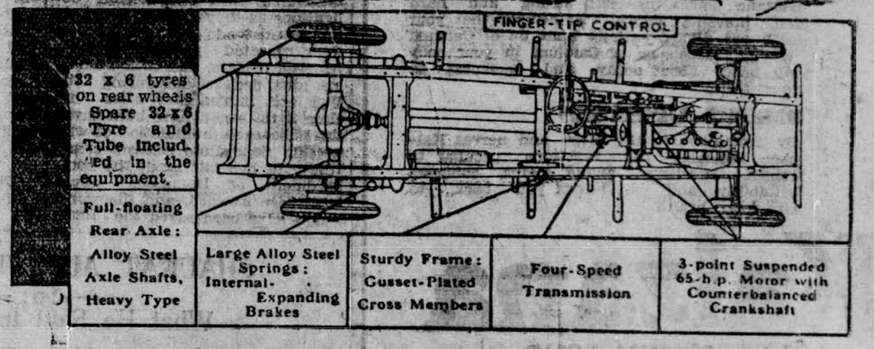
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BRITISH FAILURE IN PALESTINE.

Let Britain Acknowledge Her Mistake

The following letter appears in the "Near East and India":—

Sir,—The reading article in your issue of August 27, entitled "Arab Policy in Palestine," is strong evidence of the utter failure of the British vacillating policy in Palestine. No well-organised, constitutional government that is worthy of the name, much less a wide world Empire, in order to preserve peace and protect life and property, can stoop to such ungovernmental methods as sealed armouries to be used by private individuals, and retain her honour and prestige. The mere idea of a sealed armoury is a confession of weakness and a sign of abdication.

It does not require a versed seer to see nor a highly specialised expert to analyse the reasons for the anti-Government attitude of the Arabs. It should not tax the perspicacity of either England or France to discover the deep-rooted and ever-increasing mistrust and apprehension of the Arabs, since the glaring inconsistency between the principles of the Mandate and the policies pursued by Mandatory Powers, has left no other avenue for the Arabs to follow. First, they forced the Mandate upon us, and then, before their signatures to their own handiwork were dry, they commenced forthwith to repudiate every principle embodied in that document. Had they been faithful to their own solemn obligations as they are portrayed in the Mandate, to say nothing of their repeated promises, often renewed pledges, and their numerous joint declarations during the War and immediately after its close Syria would have been saved the unbearable humiliation of witnessing Senegalese soldiers strutting in her fair land, the bombardment of Damascus would have been avoided, and the world would have been saved the futile wrangling with a Zionist problem because there would have been no interest of a handful of international Jews to serve.

Are the marks of barbed wire entanglements in the Maidan of Damascus, the array of tanks and artillery around that jewelled city of the East, the air fields fully equipped with bombing airplanes in Syria, and the sealed armouries in Palestine, the means by which the guardians of the Western civilisation advance the civilisation of the East and fit the Arabs for self-government?

Your condemnation of the Arabs' non-co-operation with the Government Development Schemes is fully comprehended, but it is not a justifiable reason for the Arab to be indifferent to moral principles and become a parasite because the Jews of Palestine are living upon the labours of their co-religionists in England and America, and the labouring classes in England are supported by the dole. No Government or agency has ever done a real service to a man or community by doing for him or them what he or they should do for themselves.

Let England be big enough and acknowledge her mistake in inserting that rider, "The Balfour Declaration," into her Mandate and thereby serve the best interests of the Palestinian Jews and obtain the co-operation of the Arabs. Otherwise to cling to a fetish peace when there is no peace and the inviolable rights of the Arabs are at stake, would be to seek preservation of peace at the cost of all that makes life worth living—"propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.—I am, etc.,

SELIM SAID ABBOUD.

390, 6th Street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. September 14. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

SHAUKAT ALI'S TWO VOICES.

What He Said In Jerusalem.

The Palestine Correspondent of the "Near East and India" writes:

Two distinguished guests in Jerusalem during the past fortnight contributed to the amenities of the Arab political movement. They were Shaukat Ali, brother of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, who was on his way to the Round Table Conference in London. In a number of conversations with different classes of newspaper correspondents here, Maulana Shaukat Ali appears to have expressed differing views. He spoke of his desire to see the Caliphate re-established in Jerusalem, and of the progress made with the scheme for a Muslim University. He aired his opinions on the Arab-Jewish problem with, it must be confessed, a very elementary idea of his subject, and referred to his relations with Mahatma Gandhi. He hinted that Musulmans would cement a separate peace with England, if Gandhi persisted in his attitude of non-co-operation towards them. The affectionate meeting of Gandhi and Shaukat Ali at Port Said aboard the Rajputana certainly belied the latter's declarations in Jerusalem.

The other visitor was William Makram Bey Obeid, Secretary of the Egyptian Wafdist party, who stayed in Jerusalem some twelve or fifteen hours on his return from a summer vacation in the Lebanon. Makram Bey, a Copt, received a great ovation in Jerusalem, and an after-noon reception attended by many Arab Christian and Muslim notables (excluding the "Mouardin," or Opposition) was tendered in his honour. Makram Bey was careful not to speak directly of Palestinian problems 'per se,' although he dwelt longingly upon the possibilities of a Pan-Arab (as opposed to a Pan-Islamic) Union. His address concerned itself mainly with Egyptian questions, and harping on the theme of "when the Wafd returns to power," Makram Bey promised its assistance to the Arabs of Palestine in their own controversial sphere. It remains to be seen whether this gesture will be remembered when the Egyptian Opposition finds itself on official terrain.

ZAGHLUL PASHA MAUSOLEUM

Inspiration To Coming Generations

Shortly after the death of Saad Zaghlul Pasha, the great Egyptian leader, in 1927, it was decided to erect in Cairo a mausoleum where his body could be deposited. The necessary money was immediately voted for the purchase of a plot of ground in the centre of Cairo and the erection thereon of a fine mausoleum designed to represent an ancient Egyptian tomb. The work is now reaching completion and the Egyptian Government finds itself in somewhat of a dilemma. If the body of Zaghlul Pasha is deposited there, the mausoleum will forever become a place of pilgrimage and the inspiration for incessant political troubles.

The Wafd, the cause of all the agitation of late years and of all the vicissitudes, economic as well as political, through which Egypt has passed since she gained her independence in 1922, has lost a tremendous amount of prestige. In fact, it looks very much as if it were dying as an active political influence.

WAFD PRESTIGE.

The fact that this mausoleum has become the tomb of Zaghlul Pasha will, it is feared give an impetus to Wafd prestige and increase its activities just at a juncture when there are hopes of its complete suppression as a political influence. The ingenious suggestion has been made to make the mausoleum so to speak an Egyptian Pantheon by transferring thither the bodies of all the Egyptians who played a leading part in the political life of the country of recent years such as Rushdi Pasha, the Prime Minister during the War, Mustapha Kamal Pasha, the founder of the Nationalist movement and Muhammad Bey Farid his successor, Sarwat Pasha, and also Zaghlul Pasha.

This would certainly have been a dignified solution to the problem but an obstacle has arisen in the refusal of Madame Zaghlul to allow the body of her husband to be transferred to mausoleum unless it alone is buried there. In view of this objection it is not at all unlikely that the mausoleum which has cost well over one hundred thousand pounds will remain empty for a considerable time.

Second Hockey Tournament Of S. W. Union Challenge Cup

The Managing Board of the "Social Workers' Union" propose to begin the Tournament from Saturday (28th November 1931) at the Bhamburda Police Head quarter's grounds, Poona. It is open to all.

A Rolling Cup valued Rs. 250 which was won by the Poona Police last time will be awarded to the winning team together with eleven silver medals. The runners-up will also get medals. The "Cup" will become the property of the team winning it for three years in succession.

The entrance fee is Rs. 7-8-0 which should be forwarded to Mr. J. S. Ranapisay, Deccan Irrigation Circle, Central offices, Poona by the 21st November. The drawing will take place at the Bhamburda Police Head Quarters on Sunday (22nd November) at 4 p.m., when the representatives of teams may, if so desire, be present at the draw.

PRESENTS OF YARN TO MAHATMA.

Girgaum Ward's Quota

The following are some of the names of persons who have contributed handspun yarn for presentation to Mahatma Gandhi as mentioned against their names. The figures are in yards:—

(1) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale 12000; (2) Mr. Mahadeo Keshav Kale 53760; (3) Mr. S. D. Nadkarni 50000; (4) Mrs. Shantabai Rajaram Nabar 47040; (5) Mrs. Kallyanibai Hattiangadi 37800; (6) Urankar Wadi Prabhat Phery 35000; (7) Mr. N. V. Palekar 30240; (8) Mr. K. S. Kolhapurkar, proprietor of Balvant Sangit Mandali 22000; (9) Mr. Raghunath Missir 26890; (10 Smt. Tarabai Ambekar 25200; (11) Miss Prema Rege 19000; (12) Miss Sita Kaikini 16000; (13) Miss Laxmi Parade 17000; (14) Mrs. Krishnabai Padukane 16800; (15) Mr. Shantarrao Sirur 12600; (16) Dr. Hariram Mohandas, M.B.B.S., 20000; (17) Mrs. Shrinbai Jamshedji Modi 11000; (18) Mr. Indroji Abaji Dudhvadker 10920; (19) Malad Hinda Sevika Dal 16800; (20) Mr. D. V. Nnaik 21840; (2) Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri 5040; (22) Mr. L. B. Niphadkar, Secretary, G. D. S. C. 12000.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

The Hon. Treasurer, North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, begs to announce for the information of the generous public of Bombay and elsewhere that the amount collected so far for Bengal Flood Relief amounts to Rs. 12422-13-9 and the sum has been disbursed as follows:—

To Sir P. C. Ray, President and Treasurer Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity—

18th August	Rs.	500
2nd September	Rs.	500
25th September	Rs.	1000
3rd October	Rs.	1000
19th October	Rs.	1500
Total	Rs.	4500

To Bengal Congress Flood Relief Committee:—

2nd September	Rs.	1000
5th October	Rs.	2000
19th October	Rs.	1500
Total	Rs.	4500

To Ramkrishna Mission Rs. 1000 on 25th September.

In addition to the above, three cheques amounting to Rs. 1351 ear-marked for Sir, P. C. Ray was sent to him by registered post. The balance less expenses will be disbursed among other Relief organisations who have approached us for help.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 15th October 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. 33600000	
Capital paid up	16800000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	8620000
Deposits, debts due to banks and Agents, bills payable, etc.,	166935000
Sundries including brank adjustments	20903000
	213258000

ASSETS.

Cash credits and overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	35862000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	25483000
Bills discounted	4275000
Lands and buildings	10787000
Sundries inculding branch adjustments	17404000
Cash in hand, at banks, and investments in War bonds, Govt. paper, Treasury bills, shares, Debentures, etc.	119447000
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon gramophone records, 6-45 p.m. The Chindren's Hour, stories in Hindi by Anandrao; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music of Bal Saraswatibai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

POSTAL NOTICE. Superscribed Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra t. s. "Khosru" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant instead of 26th as previously notified.

CHABILDAS LALLUBHOY HIGH SCHOOL.—An urgent general meeting of the past students of G. E. Institute's Chabildas Lallubhoy High School will be held in the School Premises on Sunday (25th instant) at 8-30 a.m.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: An urgent meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office at Parel.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Free public lecture will be delivered in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road on the subject: Evolution—The Ancient Doctrine, at 6 p.m. on Sunday (25th inst.) The public is cordially invited and there are no fees, dues or collections.

HARIKIRTAN ON "NAMDEV". At the request of the South Indian public, the Service Station at Bombay has agreed to broadcast a Harikeertan on "Namdeo" in Tamil by Brahma Sri Ramakoti Veeraraghava Swamigal of Pandharpur on Wednesday (the 28th inst.) between 7 and 8 p.m.

KERALA YOUTH LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Kerala Residents will be held at the Ghaswalla Terrace, Parel to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Kuntukannan, the General Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Youth League will address on the Youth Movement in Kerala.

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT. Prof. Manji Khas will give a concert to-night (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Shankar Snet Hall, Thakurdwar. Another concert will be given by him to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

SWADESHI MARKET. Programme for to-day (Saturday) is as under:
10—11 A. M. Radio.
3—5 P. M. Gujerati Garbha.
8-30 to 10 P.M. "Sant Damaji", (an amatuer drama by Amar Natak Samaj.)

MAHIM AMATEURS:—A two-rupee ticket book bearing Nos. 26 to 50 of the Variety Entertainment arranged by the Mahim Amateurs in the aid of Sevakasram, Mahim, has been lost. Finder is requested to return it to the Congress House, Bombay.

BOMBAY FORT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.—The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bombay Fort Free Night School at 26, Hall Cakla, Fort, (Kibibai Hindu High School) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

MR. RANE'S FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.—This class in Mathematics and Science reopened last Saturday in the Prabhu Seminary Building, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. The class is usually held on Saturday afternoon between 4 and 5-30 p.m. and on Sunday mornings between 7-30 and 9 a.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE AMBULANCE SERVICE. The newly organised Motor Ambulance Service of the Swastika League was formally inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Moolgaokar on Tuesday at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. After distribution of prizes the doctor formally declared the League's Ambulance Car open for service.

CHARKA AND TAKLI COMPETITION. The result of Charkha and Takli Competition which was held under the auspices of 2nd Bhat Wadi Rashtra Seva Sangh are as under:—
(Over 16 years).
CHARKHA. (1) Miss Sarojini Masurkar. (2) Mr. Mirkar.
Under 16 years.)
(1) Miss Gulab Bhaindarkar (2) Miss Indira Raut.
(Under 12 years):—(1) Master Raut. (2) Miss Malini Raut.
TAKLI. (Over 16 years).—(1) Mrs. Yamunabai Joshi, (2) Mr. K. Kothare.
(Under 16 years): Mr. M. Nabar. (2) D. Ullay.
(Under 12 years).—(1) Miss Dolly Masurkar. (2) Master S. Prabhu.
The prize distribution will take place at 2nd Bhatwadi, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

TOMORROW'S FLAG SALUTATION

B. P. C. C.'S PROGRAMME.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:
Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and Girgaum D. C. C. the monthly flag salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on Chaupaty sands. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will hoist the flag. Volunteer Corps with their bands are requested to be present at 7 a.m. Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees there will be flag salutation in all the wards.

The Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at the following places:

AT BYCULLA.
At 8 a.m. at Kamatipura 9th Lane in Compound of Mahamari Temple.

AT CHOWPATTY.
At 8 a.m. on Chowpatty Sands. Sjt. K. F. Nariman to hoist flag.

AT DADAR.
At 8 a.m. on Tilak Maidan by Sjt. S. K. Patil. Prabhat Pheries and Sangh to be present before 7-30 a.m.

AT MATUNGA.
At the Maidan (opposite Napoo Hall) 8-30 a.m. Smt. Lilavati Munshi to hoist the flag. Feats in gymnastics and lathis will be performed by the boys. Vanar Sena will play some outdoor games at 8 a.m.

AT BANDRA.
At 8 a.m. (S. T.) Old Patkar's Blocks Ghod Bunder Road.

AT SANTA CRUZ.
In Bachhraj Jamnalal's Wadi Station Road, Santa Cruz, at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

AT MALAD
At 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the Podar Estate compound.

SWADESHI MARKET

(Kalbadevi Road).
Grand Reduction Sale of All-Indian-made articles—already started—from 12th Oct. to 9th November.
Do not miss this Golden Opportunity.
ALL THROUGHOUT FREE
Programmes of Radio, Music, Garbas, Athletic feats, Band, etc., etc.

MASS MEETING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—Under the auspices of the All India Government Employees Federation and the various other unions of subordinate employees in Bombay working in offices under the Imperial and Local Governments and the Semi-Government Bodies, a mass meeting will be held at the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. to protest against the proposal of Government to apply uniform rate of 10 per cent cut in the salaries of Government servants, and the increase in the Income-Tax rates and the lowering down of the taxable minimum and also against the proposed increase in the postal rates. Mr. S. R. Davar will preside. Messrs. R. M. Chinoy and R. R. Bakhale will address the meeting.

WADIAJI'S FIRE-TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the 102nd anniversary of the H. B. Wadia Fire-temple. Ervad Jal A. Bajan, Darabsha J. Merchant and Framroz A. Bode will deliver addresses in Gujerati on the cult of Fire-worship and a girl of seven, Ketayun Darbsha, will address the meeting. Ervad Rustamji Dastur Dinshaji Meherjirana will preside.

SCREENING MAHATMA'S DEPARTURE.—It is proposed to screen Mahatma Gandhi's departure, Flag Salutation and other scenes at Ladwadi, Bhuleshwar, to-day, (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. All sisters, especially Marwadi ladies, are requested not to miss this opportunity.

"G" WARD D. C. C. BYE-ELECTION.—The bye-election of one seat on the B.P.C.C. from this ward has been postponed. The date of the fresh election will be published later. There will, therefore, be no election on Sunday (25th inst.) as announced.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday.

REPLY TO MR. KANDALKAR

:o:

B. P. C. C. Secretary's Statement

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in his personal explanation to the statement issued by Mr. Kandalkar of G. K. Union, writes:—

It is, indeed, very unfortunate that small incidents which are based more on misunderstanding than on facts should be made subjects of Press controversy that brings consolation to none. I expected that after my explanation and Mr. Nariman's statement regarding our alleged indifference towards the workers of Raghuvanshiya Mill who had been to Congress House on Tuesday last, our friend Mr. Kandalkar should have seen reason and removed his misunderstanding about our attitude. I stand by what I have said before and repeat that when the workers came to the Congress House one of their leaders asked for water. I at once sent our vounteers with all available buckets and glasses. I remember I also enquired of our volunteers if more buckets were not available. One volunteer who went down with the pots was slapped by one of the workers for reasons of which I cannot make out anything. I would not have known about this piece of impertinence but for the crying face of the volunteer who came and reported the incident to me when I came back. In the face of this incident which took place in the broad day light, my friend, Mr. Kandalkar calls me "arrogant" and challenges me to prove "this vile allegation." I have no arrogance but I can borrow a little from my friend and gladly accept the challenge which he has thrown. I cannot believe for a moment that Mr. Kandalkar has any real doubt about the facts. Perhaps notions of false prestige are coming in his way. Why is he wasting so much wrath on the Congress? Have capitalists ceased to worry him? I would in the end beg of him not to allow himself to be used as a tool by persons whose business it is to create and magnify imaginary differences between Congress and Labour.

B. P. C. C. LABOUR COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Labour Officials' Reply

In the course of a statement styled as a rejoinder to the Labour Sub-Committee of B. P. C. C.'s statement, Mr. V. H. Joshi (Vice-President, A. I. T. U. C.) Mr. G. L. Kandalkar (Vice-President A. I. T. U. C.) and Mr. T. A. Shaikh (Secretary A. I. T. U. C.) state:—

"We have come across a statement purporting to have been the Congress version of the recent incident at Congress House. Mr. Purushottamdas Trikamdas, the Hon. Secretary of the Labour Committee of the B. P. C. C., appears to have picked up the incident of Mr. Patil's expulsion from a workers' meeting and to have pegged it to the happenings before the 13th of October, Tuesday noon in the Congress House. But the expulsion of Mr. Patil from a meeting predominantly of workers was a sequel to his conduct concerning the Raghuvanshi Mill Strike, the strikers' approach at the Congress House, Mr. Patil's arrogant conduct with the workers and his false charge, published on 18th in the "Prajamitra-Kesari" against some labour leaders of the latter having slapped a Congress volunteer who is alleged to have been directed by Mr. Patil to serve the workers with water. The lawyer secretary of the Labour Committee of B. P. C. C. has wisely avoided reference to all these important issues. Let us once more ask him the following queries and let him answer straight.

(1) Is it true that the Raghuvanshi Mill is controlled by Messrs. Mathuradas and Prabhudas who have signed the Congress pledge for a Swadeshi mill?

(2) Is it true that these millowners cut the workers wages in the last month to the tune of 6 to 12 per cent.?

(3) Is it true that the workers on finding this on the pay tickets went on strike even before receiving the reduced and overdue payment for September 1931?

(4) Is it true that at the gate of the mills the Police charged the strikers with lathis?

(5) Is it true that these workers went in procession first to Mathuradas, then to Mr. Prabhudas, and, lastly, to the Congress House at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th?

(6) Is it true that Mr. S. K. Patil, on seeing the men and women workers and on being requested to make arrangement for water, arrogantly, from the first floor, said "There is a tap in the corner?"

(7) Is it true that Mr. Patil published in "Prajamitra-Kesari" of 18th on behalf of the Congress, a statement alleging that one of the petty worker-leaders slapped in the face, a Congress volunteer?

(8) Is it possible for Mr. Patil or Mr. Nariman or Mr. P. Tricumdas to produce the volunteer and petty leader, who was so slapped?

CONGRESS AND T. U. C.

If the B. P. C. C. Labour Committee has proper answers for these questions they should promptly publish the same. It will serve them little to enter into the history of the relations of Labour leaders and the Congress. It is common knowledge that the Trade Union Congress itself has passed at Calcutta a certain political programme for the Indian masses. This programme is fundamentally different from that of the Indian National Congress. The Labour leaders found fault with by Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, had been openly cooperating with the Congress in its anti-imperialist lead consistent with the above-mentioned programme.

A WELL-RECOGNIZED RIGHT.

The Girni Kamgar Union and the Tramway Union tried to put the Congress organisation to the test of its resolution. The Congress Labour Committee Secretary thinks that fight for recognition of the Union is exploitation of suffering workers. To make his point clear he refers to those textile strikes, the Khatao Mills, the Toyo Podar Mills, and the Simplex Mills. He asserts that agreement was reached on grievances within five or six days and strikes were prolonged on the ground of recognition. The Secretary is incorrect in his information. In the case of Khatao Strike agreement on recognition was reached in the second week of May and full agreement on other grounds was reached on the 25th of May and workers resumed at once on the 26th of May. In Toyo Podar Mills strike agreement on recognition was reached on 2nd July and the whole agreement was reached on the 9th July, and the workers resumed on the 10th July. In Simplex Mills strike, agreement on recognition was reached on 4th August and the whole agreement was reached on 24th August and workers resumed work on 25th August.

Assuming that the Union did prolong a strike on the head of recognition, which it did not do as yet, it will be merely sticking to a well-recognised right. The Labour Committee Secretary desires the Workers' unions to forego this right. The Karachi Congress and subsequent A.I.C.C. want the workers to stick to it. The present situation called upon the workers to choose between the views of the Karachi Congress and A.I.C.C. on one side and of P. Tricamdas on the other. It is no wonder that the workers' representatives choose to respect the former rather than the latter.

LATHI CHARGE ON WORKERS.

B. P. C. C. To Investgate

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

A special urgent meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 25th instant, to consider the situation arising out of the Raghuvanshi Mill (formerly known as Peer Mahomed Mill) strike and if necessary to appoint a Committee to investigate into various allegations against the Management as well as the Police and take necessary steps to redress the legitimate grievances of the workers. The workers as well as the Mill Management are requested to send their representatives to this meeting to place their views before the Committee.

WORKERS PROTEST

Meetings In Parel

(From A Correspondent.)

Two meetings were held on Thursday and Friday, at Fergusson Road and Nagu Sayaji Wadi, under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, when the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"Taking into consideration the behaviour on part of Messrs. Patil and Nariman towards the strikers of the Peer Mohomed Mills at the Congress House on the 13th Oct., the statement issued by Mr. Patil on the the 18th in the Prajamitra Kesari and another false statement published in English vernacular papers on 22nd Oct., by Mr. P. Trikamdas avoiding the main issues, with a view to protest against all these actions it is hereby resolved by workers that all Congress functions to be boycotted if any of these three persons are present. No worker should insult either the Congress or its flag, but the opposition is to be executed against the attitude of three Congress leaders and this policy is to be followed until they express regret for the wrongs done by them."

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Art Festival Re-Staged

The Fellowship School art festival will be re-staged this evening at the Opera House. The authorities of the School have been apparently emboldened by the response which their enterprise fully deserved. It may have been, we understand the recipients of many requests from those eager to witness the reform and advancement of the stage begun at the beginning, begun with the child. Some of the items that were found to be out of harmony with the spirit of the art festival have been, rightly, dropped. With the essential screening the festival will certainly gain in its appeal, charm and significance. The opportunity should thus be welcome to all who seek art in education and education in art.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.

Five Years' Satisfactory Progress

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd, was held on Friday at 4-30 p.m. in the company's registered office at Apollo Street, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding. The meeting was called to adopt the valuation report of the company's Consulting Actuary for the five years ending 31st December 1931. The result of the valuation disclosed a divisible surplus of Rs. 3,99,563 which the Acturary recommended to be paid to the policyholders and the shareholders as follows:

(1) Payment of a bonus at the rate of Rs. 5/- per share to the shareholders registered in the Company's register on this date, whole of the amount to be appropriated to meet a call on the share of the Company of Rs. 5/- per share thus making the shares of the Co., Rs. 25/- paid-up Rs. 17,945.
(2) For a bonus of 4 per cent on the paid-up Capital for the next 3 years Rs. 10,767 Rs. 28,712, Reserve Fund as per Balance sheet Rs. 82,798, Deducting the amount transferred for Bonus to policyholders and shareholders Rs. 31,016, The Reserve Fund becomes Rs. 51,782. To this to be added the amount of the present surplus Rs. 1,29,599. Total Rs. 1,81,381.

That the Policy-holders' nineteenth share of the profit namely Rs. 2,33,277/- be increased to Rs. 2,61,501/- by the transfer of Rs. 28,224—from the Reserve Fund and that the total sum of Rs. 2,61,501/- be applied for payment of Simple Reversionary Bonus to participating Policy-holders at the following rates:—

A Bonus at the rate of Rs. 20/- per thousand per annum for every annual premium paid or becomes due to be paid during the quinquennium ending 31st December 1930 in the case of Whole Life and Whole Life Limited Payments Policies entitled to full profits in force for the full sum assured on 31st December 1930 and Rs. 10/- in the case of similar Policies entitled to half profits.

A Bonus at the rate of Rs. 15/- per thousand per annum for every annual premium paid or becomes due to be paid during the quinquennium ending 31st December 1930 in the case of Endowment Assurance Policies entitled to full profits in force for the full sum assured on 31st December 1930 and Rs. 7-8 in the case of similar Policies entitled to half profits.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report expressed his gratefication at the progress made by the company and said the directors were considering the desirability of having a valuation at the end of a shorter period than five years and steps had already been taken to amend the Articles of Association accordingly. The directors also proposed to have the next valuation on 31st December 1933. The valuation report was adopted and the recommendations in regard to the disbursements of the profits to the shareholders and policyholders were agreed to.

FREE CINEMA SHOW.

A free cinema show will be shown to the public on prohibition, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in Zaoba's Wadi, under the auspices of the C Ward District Congress Committee.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Shrimati Shantabai Govindial Shivlal, a member of our Managing Committee has invited all the Desh Sevika and all the members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha to a Cinema Show at Lad's Wadi, C. P. Tank, to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m.

A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

Lakshmi Insurance Company's Record

The latest report issued by the Laxmi Insurance Company of Lanore, which has now a branch in Bombay, shows that within the short period of six years, it has "written" a business of nearly three crores. Its "life fund" now stands at a little over 15 lakhs. This Company was started in May 1924 under a directorate which included Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru at its first Quadrennium valuation it was able to declare a "divisible" surplus of over one and a quarter lakh. Its progress in Western India will be watched with hopeful interest.

HARASSMENT OF HAWKERS

Monday's Hartal As Protest

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hawkers' Union was held in the office of the Union at Pydhoni, Mr. Ahmad Esmail presiding.

Mr. Mahmad Haji Gani, the Secretary of the Union explained how the Municipality was harrassing the poor hawkers. The hawkers were not in a position now to tolerate such kind of zulum even for a single day.

The following resolution was then moved and passed unanimously: This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hawkers' Union resolved to declare a peaceful hartal by all hawkers of the City on Monday (the 26th instant) and a procession of the hawkers be organised on that day at 2 p.m. (S. T.) to start from the Union Office, Pydhoni, to end at the Azad Maidan where a meeting will be held.

KAMALADEVI REACHES BARODA

Prompt Response To Appeal For Training

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Oct. 21.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya reached Baroda this morning with her Secretary Miss Safia Somji. After informal talks about the future work to be done by the Sevika Dal they addressed two public meetings where the response was beyond expectation. The ladies very much liked to have the training and they have already planned to start a camp. Miss Vasumathi Dighe is put in charge of the Sevika Dal and she has promised to work in co-operation with the local organisations. After a private meeting for discussing the course of training uniforms etc., both Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia left for Ahmedabad.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpondi" arrived London on Friday the 23rd instant.

LATE MR. E. S. KOLHATKAR. Death occurred of Mr. Eliser Samuel Kolhatkar, the well-known cinema actor, on Thursday night at his residence at De Lisle Road. Mr. Eliser was a Congress worker and took great interest in Prabhat Prery activities.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES RETURNS TO BOMBAY

Reachs Poona In The Afternoon.

Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sykes arrived in Bombay by the S.S. "Strathnaver", the new P. and O. liner, on Friday morning.

Half an hour before they landed Sir Ernest Hotson, the acting Governor, met them on board the steamer.

A number of prominent citizens of Bombay and high Civil and Military officers were present at the Ballard Pier to greet His Excellency.

His Excellency came down the gangway accompanied by Lady Sykes, Sir Ernest Hotson Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, and Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.

After shaking hands with those present His Excellency and Lady Sykes and Sir Ernest Hotson, accompanied by the staff, boarded a special train for Poona. They were garlanded before they left.

Among the passengers who arrived by the same boat were the following:—

Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. A. J. Wadia, Mr. Shantidas Asguran, Sir Gordon Fraser and Lady Fraser, Mr. A. Hague (Director of the Pathes), Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, the Raja and Rani of Nanpura, Sir Alfred D. Pickford, and Lord Sinha.

SIR FREDRICK SYKES REACHES POONA.

POONA, Oct. 23.

Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes accompanied by Sir Ernest Hotson and party arrived at Kirkee Station at 11-40 a.m. by special train. His Excellency and Lady Sykes were received at the Station by Army Commander General Sir William Henseker, members of the Bombay Executive Council and Ministers to the Bombay Government and other high officials. His Excellency and Lady Sykes accompanied by Sir Ernest and Lady Hotson and party motored to Government House, Ganeshkhind.—A. P.

Nava Durga Celebrations At Vileparle

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Oct. 21.

Yesterday was the last day of the Nava Durga Week and a very entertaining programme was presented to the public who had also come from the adjoining suburbs of Khar, Andheri and Santacruz.

The concert lasted for more than three hours. It included songs by the ladies of the Vile Parle Mahila Mandal, 'Garba' by the girls of Rashtriya School and the dramatic performances by the Vanar Sena and some members of the Youth League.

The performance by the Vanars of the piece from "Balidan" wherein a young girl in her teens is forced to marry the aged and the crippled brute was very much appreciated.

Parle Products In Attractive Cartoons

The Parle Products Manufacturing Co. of Bombay have put on the market a variety of fruit drops, peppermint and other products neatly packed in attractive cartoons. They are claimed to be not only equal and but superior to foreign products in the same line. Their latest product is Gold Star tooth paste.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931.

STILL DRIFTING.

The Federal Structure Committee, appointed last year by the Round Table Conference, has again met and adjourned after considering the report of the Finance Sub-Committee but not before deciding to appoint two more Sub-Committees, one dealing with the States questions and the other being given the significant name, the "fact finding body." We certainly hope that the latter body will not find fiction or fancies. But whether it will find facts which are facts will depend upon whether it is composed as the R. T. Conference is or otherwise. Meanwhile what has the Finance Committee itself done? Well it has accepted some broad principles, very broad principles, though necessarily with several reservations. It is something like the R. T. Conference itself having accepted the broad principle of Federation, tentatively and subject to certain reservations, the final acceptance by any particular party being conditional upon the details of the Federal scheme being acceptable to that party. It will, of course, happen, the Indian problem being extremely complicated and unlike any other problem in the world, that certain details cannot be agreed upon till the underlying principles are definitely decided. Such a contingency will probably be met with the appointment of a separate special committee of experts. If even then neither details nor general principles are finally agreed upon, we can imagine the Premier and the Secretary of State for India saying to the Round Tablers: "We are very sorry you have not evolved an agreed scheme. For ourselves we do not mind your continuing your discussion here or in India But we shall not ourselves end the discussion".

A dead-lock has already occurred at the Conference and the Premier and the Secretary of State have already begun to speak somewhat in the above strain. We note—without surprise—that Mr. MacDonald has indignantly repudiated the forecast of the "Daily Herald" regarding the speedy end of the R. T. Conference. He would not have been the diplomat that he has been if he did otherwise. But, however, indignant the denial it is not convincing and the rejoinder of the "Daily Herald" makes it quite clear that he has prematurely disclosed facts which are inconvenient so far as the "National" Government is concerned, because they are true. However, it may well be that the next Cabinet will not quite break up the Conference, which may only be adjourned 'sine die', not because the Cabinet so wishes but solely because the members of the Conference are not unanimous. And a semblance of continuity of work may be kept up by one or two or more committees being appointed to do "preparatory" work. The report is persistent and taking more and more definite shape that the Cabinet will depute to India one more Parliamentary Commission or Delegation. Strong support is lent to this report by certain remarks in the Maharaja of Bikaner's farewell speech at the Federal Structure Committee. Referring to the many questions still outstanding, the Maharaja begged the British to realise that "further delay in these matters would be disastrous to the Empire and India including States and all". And then he added: "I hope we shall have the opportunity of welcoming Lord Sankey with a strong but small group of friends and supporters of Federation from His Majesty's Government and various political parties and that by Spring when the Chamber of Princes will also have met, we shall be ready and there shall be ready an approved Scheme which I hope will be put through Parliament." This was too pointed and too important a reference to go unchallenged if baseless. But Lord Sankey, who replied to the Maharajah of Bikaner, did not contradict or qualify the reference. On the other hand the Maharaja, who spoke again, hoped that "Lord Sankey would come by the very next mail after the conclusion of the Conference." An early Parliamentary Delegation to India may well be regarded as a certainty. What it is designed to do it is too early to tell. For the present, despite Lord Sankey's probable connection with it, we cannot but be profoundly sceptical. For the rest, we can only repeat now the Maharaja of Bikaner's warning to Britain that further delay in arriving at a settlement must be disastrous to the Empire.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

The Poona Correspondent of the "Times of India" states that "a full and exhaustive inquiry into the position of the Fergusson College has been carried out" as a result of certain interpellations in the last session of the Legislative Council "by members who wished to know what action the Government intended to take in the matter," after the recent deplorable incident in that institution. We had protested against this attempt to exploit the difficulty into which the College authorities were put, in our comments on the interpellations. It appears, if the Poona report is correct, that the process of exploitation has gone further. There have been "discussions," we are told, "between the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the College and the Governing Body." These negotiations, the Poona correspondent of the Anglo-Indian journal states, "are now proceeding along definite lines, which may shortly lead to agreement." He reports that limiting the number of students and increasing the scale of fees will be some of the "first moves" resulting from these "negotiations."

The Fergusson College is a private institution conducted by responsible people with a good deal of educational experience. It is State-aided but the bestowal of a grant by Government does not mean that Government are justified in interfering in the administrative affairs of the College. We ask the Governing Body of the institution whether it is in accord with its self-respect and the duty it owes to the public to consent to such interference. If an incident which evoked immediate and indignant condemnation from the college authorities and the public took place in the institution, is that a reason why the Governing Body should allow itself to be dictated to by officialdom? Is it ready to re-cast its educational outlook according to bureaucratic conceptions and by raising the fees deprive a number of poor Indians the opportunity to secure University education for their sons and daughters? We had imagined it was a matter of principle with the Governing Body not to suffer the slightest encroachment upon its rights as the controlling authority in a private educational institution.

Trifles

The "Chorus Girl" of the British Empire is leaving for America. No, she is not booked for Hollywood or the Ziegfield Follies. She is to tour the States, under the management probably of Miss Mayo for the purpose of giving a first hand interpretation of the Dance-Music associated with her name.

It is to be taken for granted that the tour will be a success as loud as the explosion of a balloon.

20 per cent of the takings have been earmarked for the relief of distress in Beng—sorry I mean towards meeting the economic crisis in Great Britain.

• • • •

A distinguished gathering received Sir Frederick Sykes on his arrival in Bombay. His Excellency, says a Press report, "appeared to have been completely restored to health and was all smiles as he came down the gangway...."

Among those present was Sir Ernest Hotson. He also appeared to be all smiles.

• • • •

By the way, the report is untrue that deep significance attaches to the All-India tour on which Sir Ernest Hotson proposes to embark. It is known in knowledgeable circles that no Provincial Governor has expressed any intention of going on leave.

• • • •

Says the "Evenings News of India": "The fight then was against a Conservative opponent. Now it is against Labour. It is inconceivable that the electors who enabled Mr. MacDonald in 1929 to secure such a thumping majority will to a man repudiate him this time."

It is things like this adorable logic that reconcile me to life.

• • •

Speaking at the Zoology Section of the British Association Professor MacBride, said: "Every legislative step in recent years has made it possible for more incompetent people to live in these (British) islands and less people to seek their fortunes abroad. I should say the Day of Judgment will approach within a reasonable time."

Opinion in British official circles is inclined indignantly to ignore Professor MacBride. It is also pointed out that the National Government will be able to postpone the Day.

Meanwhile Delhi has been assured that Britons abroad need have no fears on either account.

• • • •

"Attended by his enormous entourage of detectives, aides-de-camp and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Parsee poetess, Gandhi adds to the joys of London."

—THE BYSTANDER.

After reading this description the Parsi friends of Mrs. Sarojini have vowed to call her "Shirinbai" which exactly fits in with the title "Nightingale." Bolo 'Shirinbai-ki-Jai."

• • • •

"A Boy's Love for a Lamp.

Evidence of the Adventurous Spirit"—Press Headlines.

A more convincing, because more incendiary, evidence of the 'adventurous spirit" is a boy's love for his "Flame."

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Flappers and manicurists are requested to apply to the City Coroner, J. J. Hospital, Bombay for further information.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

—:o:—

STORM AND STRESS OF POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

II*

But if the present discontent in Europe is due to the play of passion and the reign of jealousy and hatred in collective life, the individual life of man is suffering enormously under the complex mechanism of modern civilisation. He is getting more and more unfitted to lead a secure and contented life under its rigour, strain and monotony. He is crushed under it. No amount of intellectual, cultural, scientific and technical education fits every one for all time to maintain his place and profession in the advancing complexities of science, its inventions and new organisations. Not only is his spirit crushed but his body which is supposed to have been lightened of its labour is not maintained at its normal health and vigour. There is a definite loss of balance betwen the needs of an individual—of his soul, mind and body and the advance of science and mechanism, of its complex organisation and rigour. The common man cannot cope with it. He is constantly in fear of unemployment as he can not keep his powers and intellect in level with the demands of his profession or vocation. He may be thrown out any day due to some new invention and machinery or some new competition or boycott from abroad.

LIFE OF STRAIN AND ANXIETY.

He always feels insecure in this world of economic interdependence, but intense nationalism and rivalry and new inventions and tariffs. There is a great nervous strain on his whole system. Financial crises, economic crises due to overproduction and want of purchasing power, and instability of market have created in these countries a constant panic. The result is that the common man in Europe has a sense of inferiority complex and unfitness in him. Education has not increased his powers individually to meet any situation. He is more and more depending on the State of the group or class to which he belongs for the security of his livelihood and the maintenance of his standard of life. If the collective organisation is strong and prosperous he will live and live well, but if any dislocation occurs in the group technique or trade, he finds himself unemployed and comes to believe in and demand a dole from the State. He is unable to meet the new changes in the economic order. His philosophy is one of multiplication of wants, and high standards, irrespective of the consideration of world standard—and needs.

LOSS OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE.

Under such a system of a mechanistic, industrial and capitalistic society without any high ideals of renunciation or simplicity to moderate it he has lost his individuality and initiative. In Europe to-day one does not hear much of the ideals of liberty or equality, justice or humanity, but of the cult of efficiency where the common man has no intellectual part but only the status of an animal which is to be fed and fed well. The weakness of European nations to-day is that they have no higher ideals of spiritual life. Comforts and conveniences are provided for the body but at the cost of freedom or peace of mind and soul.

EUROPE'S GREAT PROBLEM.

The problem before Europe is the multiplication of population, of wants, and of pleasures on one side and of continence, simplicity and happiness or peace on the other. I do not think this old process or ideal can last long considering the limited resources of the earth and the fundamental needs and powers of man. The organised loot of the wealth and power of other races must stop. Whatever else science may be able to achieve it must balance itself with the needs of the soul.

THE VICTIM.

The individual who finds it to-day difficult to maintain his security or 'status quo', his family life or leisure, is drowning himself in pleasures, sensations and vicarious eroticism. There is a restless craving for it. There is no pursuit of higher values or discipline of life or culture. Under the philosophy of change or progress he has no leanings towards any established standards and values. Pleasure, temporary and immediate, under new forms and new cults with ethical philosophies of their own is his immediate pursuit. You find homes and families disturbed. Husbands and wives going their own ways for tours and trips and seeking satisfaction in a variety of ways. A number of cults and institutions have arisen in continental countries to meet these demands. Some thinkers and dramatists are definitely forwarding their cause. People who are weak, or afraid morally, satisfy their erotic instincts or imagination vicariously. Development of clubs, associations and "Lidos" under various names and guises testify to this.

CRAZE FOR NOVELTY.

To-day one cannot say anything definite about any aspect of European life. There is constant change, uncertainty and insecurity everywhere. There is no peace, no prosperity and no devotion to particular ideals or orders. One finds restlessness everywhere. There is hardly any ethics of contentment. Some, as stated above, drown themselves in pleasures arising out of the satisfaction of sel-

(Continued on next page.)

* The first article appeared on the 19th instant.

SOLITUDES

To me all towns and cities must, hereafter,
Be sepulchres where, in life's gaudy dress
Death walks, and laughs an insincere sad laughter,
And every face is full of weariness,

They do not live, these people in the cities—
These tired folks of towns—whose eyes have lost
The spirit's joy, and, pity of all pities!
They crave this living death at any cost.

Give me the greening woods to white clouds wedded
Where shy young parrots shriek and serpents croak,
And where a tall tree stands, at night beheaded.
By the swift impulse of a lightning stroke,

Give me the hillside and the hushed lake-water,
Beside it,—tranquil as a poet's thought—
Which waits at dawning for a village-daughter,
Who comes to fill her jet-black water-pot.

Give me the country-cart with a thatched bonnet.
Groaning sleeping along the village-road,
From where the sky sounds like a deep blue sonnet,
From where all earth reads like a russet ode.

—H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Sir Samuel Hoare's Denials.

The revelations made by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald," have created a flutter. Denials have been fiercely issued on behalf of the National Government and the Secretary of State for India. This was only to be expected. But the "Daily Herald" story, in our view, remains uninjured. Speaking at the Federal Structure Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare sought to convince the "delegates" by fair words that the Conference will continue "as long as you and we think that a useful purpose can be served by our deliberations." The "Daily Herald" story suggests nothing more than this: that, if returned, the National Government proposes to discover suddenly that no "useful purpose can be served" by the Conference.

"Premature."

This is already more than clear enough from the manner in which the real problem is being trifled with. A "bull point" was attempted to be made on the basis of a proposed Dinner and Reception to the "delegates" on November 17. Why then are almost all the prominent "delegates" leaving London by the 13th? We also notice that Sir Samuel compliments himself and his friends on most virtuously denying themselves the temptation of "disrupting the conference" on the ground that Indian "delegates" had failed to agree on the communal question. The less said about the self-denial of people, who are responsible for the present composition of the Conference, the better. The fact is that the "Daily Herald's" revelations are "premature." They have been made at a time when the "National Government" would have much preferred utter silence about it.

Ambedkar For America.

Doctor Ambedkar is going to America. We hope he will go with the blessings and good wishes of Mr. Churchill, Sir John Simon and a host of other Britishers who have tried with poor success to explain to Americans the "true facts" about India and how Britain, "under Heaven's Command" has been trying to discharge a difficult Divine trust. Doctor Ambedkar will be able to tell the American public how selfless trusteeship of the poor starving Indian masses has worked specially in the case of the oppressed "Depressed Classes"; how, their condition has been ameliorated almost beyond the wildest dreams of any reformer within the very short space of 150 years, and how all this was done despite opposition from reactionary orthodox Hindus, a large majority of whom, incidentally, is very friendly with Government and is as strongly opposed to Indian nationalism, Congress and Swaraj as Doctor Ambedkar himself. The question of the "removal" of untouchability will, of course, be irrelevant. It does not form part of Doctor Ambedkar's demands. And rightly so. For, if "untouchability" ceased to exist as such, Doctor Ambedkar will lose his "raison-d-etre". "Untouchables" must be "untouchables"—for the sake of Doctor Ambedkar. There is no destiny higher for them than that they should serve as objects of exploitation by Ambedkars and alien "sympathisers."

Bombay Life Assurance Co.

The progress of Swadeshi Insurance in recent years may be fairly gauged from the progress of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, during last five years. The fifth valuation report of the company for the five years ending 31st December 1930, submitted by the Company's Consulting Actuary, Mr. G.S. Marathey, and adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on Thursday, shows a total surplus of Rs. 3,99,563 which helped the meeting to declare a generous bonus to policy-holders and a dividend of 4 per cent. to shareholders. The report also shows that the total volume of business in force, at the date of the present valuation, "was more than double that at the date of the previous valuation" and that "the value of new business secured during the last year of this valuation period, is about three times that secured during the last year of the previous valuation period." Such progress is all the more encouraging because it has been possible despite the prevailing economic depression in the country. Swadeshi Insurance can show even better progress if the public make it a point of honour, as indeed they ought to, to insure only with Swadeshi companies and if these latter carry on concerted intelligent propaganda.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS AND G. I. P. ORDERS.

MEMBER OF ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER'S STAFF ON ADVISORY BOARD.

The following are questions and answers during the Assembly session on Tuesday (15th September) which make interesting reading:

272. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (on behalf of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury): (a) Will Government be pleased to give a list of the names of individuals, nominated by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the Railway Advisory Committees during the last six years?

(b) How many of the nominees have been drawn from the staff of the "Times of India"?

(c) Do the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other railway officials place large printing and publishing orders with the "Times of India"?

Mr. A. A. L. PARSONS: (a) and (b). Under the constitution of the Bombay Advisory Committee of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Agent is allowed to nominate one member to the Committee. His nominee has been Mr. Shepperd, Editor, "Times of India", since June 1924, and during Mr. Sheppard's absence from India for about six months in each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1929, Messrs. Walker, Linklater and Low, respectively, who are on the staff of the "Times of India," were nominated by the Agent.

(c) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Central Publicity Bureau, Indian State Railways, and the Railway Board place some of their printing orders with the "Times of India" Press. Government have no information as to what other railway officials place orders for printing with this Press.

G. I. P. MONEY FOR "TIMES." PRESS.

273. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (on behalf of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury): (a) What is the sum total of bills passed through the Publicity Office, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to pay the "Times of India" in respect of printing and stores during 1929 and 1930?

(b) What were the corresponding receipts of the "Times of India" in 1927 and 1928?

(c) Have Indian presses been patronised on a similar scale?

(d) Are Government aware that printing concerns in Calcutta are relatively ignored in railway publicity?

Mr. A. A. L. PARSONS: (a), (b) and (c). I place on the table a statement showing the total amounts of the bills paid to the "Times of India" press and other Indian Presses during the four financial years ending 31st March, 1931.

(d) Printing concerns in Calcutta have been given orders for printing miscellaneous publicity material which the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways were unable to print in their own presses.

STATEMENT.

"Times of India" Press:—

	Rs.
1927-28	36,761
1928-29	51,511
1929-30	67,131
1930-31	53,906
Other Indian Presses:—	
1927-28	38,439
1928-29	35,814
1929-30	60,782
1930-31	37,618

Figures shown against the "Times of India" Press do not include the following payments made for the printing of the All-India Time Table for which tenders were invited before the order was placed with the "Times of India" Press:

	Rs.
1929-30	73,978
1930-31	54,985

GOVT. PRESSES IDLE.

Mr. B. DAS: Is the Honourable Member aware that the Government printing Presses are at times idle and may I know why the Railway Board do not invite quotations from the Government printing presses for publishing the activities of the Publicity Department?

Mr. A. A. L. PARSONS: We do place a good deal of our work with the Government printing presses, but if the Honourable Member's suggestion is that when, for example, the East Indian Railway or the Eastern Bengal Railway have surplus work which they cannot do, they should invite the Government presses in Calcutta to compete for that work, I will have that suggestion considered.

Mr. B. DAS: That was my suggestion.

274. Mr. MUHAMMAD AZHAR ALI (on behalf of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury): (a) Is there anything on record to show that the Publicity Officer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was selected after consultation with the "Times of India" in order to insure "harmonious co-operation"?

(b) Are Government prepared to lay on the table the correspondence which led to the appointment of the Publicity Officer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway? Is he a close relative of the "Times of India's" nominee on the Advisory Board?

Mr. A. A. L. PARSONS: (a) No. The officer in question was in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway before his appointment as Publicity Officer and the "Times of India" had nothing whatever to do with the appointment.

(b) There was no correspondence. If the suggestion is that there is a nomine of the "Times of India" on the Railway Board, the Honourable Member must be aware that it is entirely without foundation.

275. Mr. MUHAMMAD AZHAR ALI (on behalf of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury): (a) Are Government prepared to caution the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway against the practice of restricting his nomination on the Advisory Board to the Directors and employees of the "Times of India"?

(b) Is it a fact that there is no representation of Labour on the Committee? If so, are Government prepared to advise the Agent on the desirability of transferring the "Times of India's" seat to a representative from the Railwaymen's Federation?

Mr. A. A. L. PARSONS: (a) and (b). There is no representative of Labour on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's Bombay Advisory Committee. As stated in my reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 272, under the constitution of this Committee, the Agent is allowed to nominate one member to the Committee, and Government do not propose to interfere with the Agent's discretion in making this nomination.

CLOSING DOWN OF RAILWAY PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

276. Mr. MUHAMMAD AZHAR ALI (on behalf of Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury): (a) Have Government decided to close down the operation of the Railway Publicity Department?

(b) How many officers have been discharged from railway publicity work since January 1st, 1931? How many of them are Indians?

Mr. A. A. L. FARSONS: (a) No.

(b) Two, one of whom is an Indian.

JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATAN, October 22.

The Jain Defamation case was again taken up to-day.

One Valabhji, editor of the "Atmonand Prakash" was examined. Further hearing was adjourned to the 29th instant.

In the meanwhile, the accused is moving in High Court against the granted commission for Ramvijayji.

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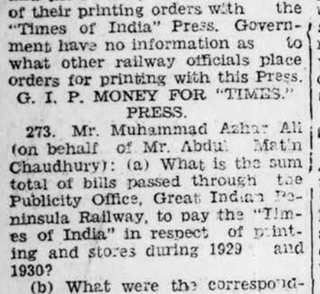

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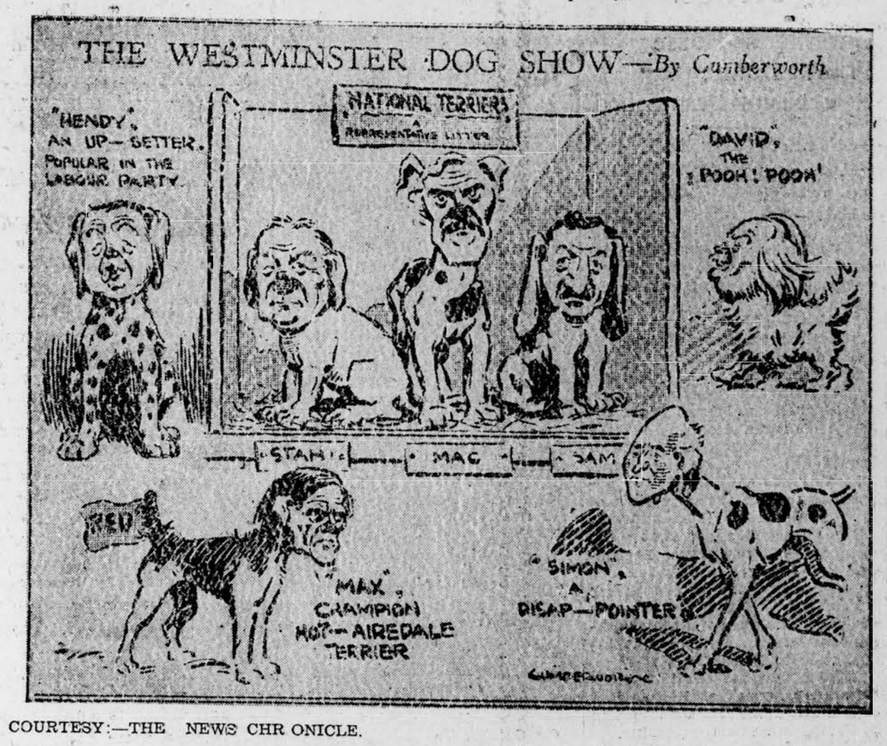

COURTESY:—THE NEWS CHR ONICLE.

FEDERAL COURT AND CONGRESS VIEW-POINT

(Continued from page 1.)

ponsible for the appointment of Judges and several other matters which to-day appertained to the Crown. It was a fundamental belief of the Congress that India should have its own Privy Council which, if it was to give relief to the poor in matters of highest importance, should be open to the poorest which he thought was impossible for the Privy Council in London. In this matter also Gandhiji would implicitly trust the judges of India to give wise and unbiassed decision.

Gandhiji observed that the Privy Council in London justly commanded very great regard and respect but he did not believe that they would be unable to have their own Privy Council, which, likewise could command universal esteem. Because England was able to boast of very fine institutions, Indians need not be tied down to them. If they had learned anything whatever from England they would learn to erect these institutions. Their beginning might be small, but if they had strong true and honest hearts the lack of England's legal tradition would not matter in the slightest. Gandhiji therefore, felt that the Federal Court should have widest possible jurisdiction and should be empowered to try all cases from our covers of India.

STATES' SUBJECTS RIGHTS.

Gandhi proceeded to discuss the position of the States' subject. He suggested with the greatest deference and equal hesitations that if the Round Table Conference was to yield appreciable result, some rights common to all people of India should be evolved, and in that event the Federal court would naturally be the guardian of those rights. Mahatma Gandhi was unable to say what these rights would be. That was a matter for the Princes and in view of the fact that they had undertaken tremendous responsibility of representing not only their Houses but the States subjects also, Gandhiji appealed to them of their own accord to present a scheme by which the subjects would feel that though they were not directly represented, their views would find adequate expression through the Princes.

LEGAL TALENT NEED NOT BE BOUGHT.

Touching the question of salaries Mahatma Gandhi expressed opinion that India would not be able to afford the rates paid in Britain or at present in India, but expressed confidence that they would be able to produce sufficient men prepared to live as did millions of India and still serve the country nobly and well. Legal talent did not have to be bought to remain honest. Gandhiji referred in this connection to the examples of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Manmohun Ghosh, C. R. Das, Tyabji and host of others and said that he could name several lawyers of distinction who if they had not taken up national cause would be occupying High Court benches.

Having again pleaded for the widest jurisdiction, Gandhiji concluded by confessing that he felt that he was labouring under a handicap, for many distinguished lawyers were arrayed against him and probably also the Princes as far as salaries and jurisdiction were concerned, but he would be guilty of neglecting his duty if he did not give the views which the Congress and he held so strongly.

Sir Akbar Hydari advocated the appointment of judges by the Crown. He said that the Federal Court should have original and exclusive jurisdiction regarding the interpretation of the Constitution but not with regard to treaties with the Crown. There should be an appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Zafrullah supported the continuance of the Crown prerogative as exercised by the Privy Council. Sir Provash Mitter objected to the location of the Court in Delhi, expressing opinion that it should not be in close proximity to the federal executive The Committee adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Monday.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

(Earlier News on Page 16.)

"PLUNDER OR STEAL TO PAY FULL AMOUNT"

Farmer's Allegations Of Coercion

(From Our Correspondent).

BARDOLI, Oct. 22.

Four more witnesses from Pardi were produced by the Congress after my last despatch. They all submitted statements showing how little they had recovered from the crops on account of the dhrat and yet how they had paid their full might, toward the land revenue.

The stories of the raid told by them were similar in all general details. Police were posted at their doors, they were not allowed to go to their fields, nor were the cattle allowed to be driven out for graling. They were all taken by the Patel of the village to his own house where the raiding party was waiting. There they were called in one by one to receive their share of abuses and threats. Dahaya Bhula tried his best to borrow money sufficient to pay up full arrears but could get only Rs. 40 upon which the enraged official said, 'go and bring us the full amount, by stealing or plundering. Parbhu Bhekhu a lad of 15 was similarly sent away.

OLD MAN ABUSED.

The witness from the next village, i.e., Khoj had the same story to tell. Kalidas Nathus old and retired father whose eye sight no longer serves him well was thus insulted—"there the old hog is sitting but does not make any reply." The old man only referred them to his son who managed family affairs. They then upon turned to the son and said "we will make you tight if you do not pay up."

The 15 year old Parbhu Bhekhu of Pardi drew a vivid picture of the police raid.

Examination into the Congress Complaint regarding the village of Khoj was not half completed before the court rose for the day.

Mahatma's Sermon Has Its Effect

SOCIETY TO ADVANCE GOSPEL OF POVERTY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Gandhiji's sermon on "Voluntary Poverty" has appealed to Christian missionaries here an indication of which is the Conference to be held during week end at Guildhouse to discuss plans for voluntary poverty on the lines suggested by the Mahatma.

A comprehensive scheme is being drafted at present by Miss Maud Royden who believes that it will receive enthusiastic support. In all probability the scheme will be launched before Gandhiji leaves the shores of England.

BOMBAYS SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

MAOHAV BAUGH, C. P. TANK (3 p.m.—10 p.m.)

To-day's programme:—

From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(Specially for Ladies and Children).

Items:—

Songs by Miss Kamal Shiraly. Physical feast by Prof. Thakkar. Mimicry by Master Samarth. Garba. Ustad Abbas Ali Hussian of Baroda will play on "BIN" Also mixed entertainments programme.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

(Continued from previous page)

lish anger and desire. Some are after new truths, fashions or cults. Some are searching after new teachers and prophets for guidance and others are themselves giving out new panaceas and old sermons. Amongst all these sections and parties there is an intense desire and a great attempt to capture the youth and its imagination for a new programme or cult. It is only the old conservative people who are appealing to the Universities and students to give up and destroy these new catch-words and idealistic illusions and to take to the path of strengthening old values of life and to explore the new demands of industrial regeneration and advance. Pursuit and recreation of wealth and the preservation of the old order, as in England, are their aims.

NO WORLD OUTLOOK.

In Europe one does not find any European or world point of view. It is purely a national point of view or a class point of view, that one meets. M. Briand's scheme of a Pan-European confederacy seems to be a political game of strengthening the French power, and its political alliances and economic security. European Socialists are national and divided. There is no strength in Internationalism or Communism. Owing to past jealousies and present hatreds no nation seems to take any long view. No body thinks in terms of peace and the future. It is only Russia that seems to have a programme for the future and an ideal to work for.

(To Be Continued.)

STOP PRESS

MANCHURIA AND LEAGUE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Geneva.—Dr. Sze announced to-day that Chinese Government had authorised him to accept resolution of Council of League although it appeared to fail to grapple with some necessities of situation.—Reuter.

ANGLO-HELLENIC AMITY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Athens.—"Any difference between people of Cyprus and British Government can under no circumstances create conflict between Britain and Greece" said Michalacopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, adding the Hellenic Government had never supported or encouraged in any way whatsoever present manifestations of Cypriots. "I reprove in most emphatic manner any disloyal manifestations," he said.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Perth.—Following is closing score in three-day cricket match between South African touring team and Western Australia which commenced yesterday.—South Africans 362 for 7; declared (Dalton 53; Bryant 4 for 48). Western Australia 205—Reuter.

T. U. C. OR PARLIAMENT?

RUGBY, Oct. 23.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin again delivered a broadcast address last night. The National Government he said, had carried the first part of its task. If it was to restore the country's trade it now required a definite mandate from the electors, so that it might have the necessary powers and authority. Another issue to be decided at the election, said Mr. Baldwin, was whether the country was to be governed by representatives sent to Parliament to look after the interests of people, or to be dominated by the Trades Union Congress, which, he said, had attempted to overrule Parliament.

Sir John Simon, speaking in Spen Valley, his constituency, also demanded as a result of the election, that the decisions of the organised trade union party to dictate to British democracy should be overthrown.—B. O. W.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT?

Kisans In Conference

ALLAHABAD Oct. 23.

The local Congress leaders appear to be paying considerable attention to the agrarian situation in Allahabad District. There is an impression in certain quarters of the possibility of a no-tax campaign being started. The matter is expected to me finally decided very soon.

Mr. Muddie, the Collector or Allahabad, has explained the principles followed by the Government and the fairness of remissions, but his explanations do not appear to have satisfied the leaders. There have been talks between some leaders and the Collector but the results do not appear to have been satisfactory.

KISAN CONFERENCE.

A large number of Kisans have been coming into Allahabad from early morning to-day to attend the Peasants Conference at Persottamdas Park arranged by the District Congress Committee. At about 5 p.m. Mr. Sherwani hoisted the National Flag at the Park and Mr. Pershottamdas Tandon, as President of the District Congress Committee, presiding over the Conference described the difficulties of the peasant.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE

U. S. Rejects Egypt's Proposal

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Washington.—Government has rejected the proposal of the Egyptian Government for an international cotton conference.—Reuter's Special.

BANK OF ENGLAND & FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Former Returns 100 Million Dollars Of Credit To Latter

LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York.—Surprise and gratification is expressed at the indication in a Federal Reserve Bulletin that the Bank of England has paid off 100 millions out of 125 million dollars of credit obtained from the Federal Reserve Banks in August. It had been a foregone conclusion that the loan would be "Frozen" for some time.—Reuter's Special.

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(IN GUJRATI)

And a few Select items from the last festival will be repeated at public request by

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Whole Machine Badly Out Of Gear.

PROPOSAL OF DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT IN SALARIES.

FUTURE STRUCTURE TO BE BASED ON EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

(From Our Correspondent.)
MYSORE, Oct. 22.

The Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly assembled to-day at Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishnarao, Officiating Dewan, presiding. There was a large and distinguished gathering in the visitors' gallery including Sir Vasudevaraja of Kollengode, the Nawab of Cambay, Sir Charles Todhunter and the British resident in Mysore.

DEWAN'S SPEECH.

The Dewan in the course of his speech said:—

Following the usual practice, the report which I shall present to the Assembly will be in two parts. A brief record of work of all deparmtents is given in the second part and in the first part, which I propose to read now, I shall deal only with the broad features of last year's administration and with the more important of the problems and measures to which it is desirable to invite attention.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

The general economic position remains practically unchanged. There is, no doubt, a tendency latterly towards the improvement of prices of some products, but it is still not sufficiently pronounced and it is not possible to feel assured that the upward movement will continue or be maintained. The depression is world-embracing and it has arisen not from the operation of any trade cycle but from fundamental defects in the financial, economic and political structure of the post-war world.

FOUNDATIONS SHAKEN.

The foundations of credit and confidence have been shaken, and trade, both internal and international, has been thoroughly disorganised. The deplorable plight to which most countries have been reduced is due, in no small measure, to the aftermath of the Great War. Colossal war debts, huge reparation payments, depreciated currencies, excessive outlay on armaments and mal-distribution of gold are mainly responsible for the prevailing acute economic distress. It is unfortunate that even countries which had no direct concern with the War should suffer.

NEW TREND.

The world is becoming increasingly inter-dependent in economic intercourse and accordingly the interested actions of a few inflict injury upon all. Eminent authorities hold that the economic and financial "malaise" which has overtaken the world can be cured only by international statesmanship and by the whole-hearted co-operation of the countries with large stakes and heaviest responsibilities for preserving the economic stability of society. We here can contribute nothing to the solution of this problem. We can only hope and pray that God may give disinterested wisdom and courage to those whose business it is to restore the whole economic machine, which is now so badly out of gear, into smooth wording order as quickly as possible.

RETRENCHMENT.

As you know, the Retrenchment Committee was appointed in March last to examine all means of effecting economies and of improving revenues. As regards retrenchments, recommendations of the Committee calculated to result in economies to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs were dealt with last year. Since the commencement of the current year, further economies amounting to about Rs 16 lakhs have been effected.

NO ROOM FOR MORE TAXATION.

The Retrenchment Committee examined the whole position and came to the conclusion that the measures recommended by them would be adequate not only for balancing the budget, but also for leaving a surplus of about Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs. The course of events since they examined this problem has, however, upset their anticipations and the revenues under some of the heads are likely to fall below their estimates. As I have already explained, the deficit to be covered is Rs. 30 lakhs and about half of it has been wiped out by the retrenchments made so far this year, and there is still a gap of about Rs. 15 lakhs and means must be devised for bridging it. There is very little scope for additional taxation and the only resource left to us for righting our financial position is to effect further economies in expenditure.

SALARY CUT.

The expenditure programme of the year has been closely examined and large reductions made in it, but the savings so far effected are insufficient to meet the situation. The only means of effecting a further substantial reduction in the expenditure of the several departments is to contract their activities, but this is a question of policy which involves financial and administrative considerations and therefore requires careful examination. This question is under investigation, and it will take time to reach decisions about it. The financial necessity which faces us, however, calls for prompt action and in view of this situation it has been decided to effect, as a temporary measure, a reduction in the salaries of Government Officers. The details of this measure of retrenchment are under examination and Government will issue eearly orders.

ONLY TEMPORARY DISLOCATION.

The finances of most Governments have been dislocated and they are adopting measures for balancing their budgets. Owing to a substantial fall in revenues, due entirely to the prevailing depression, we have also to take similar action for restoring budgetary solvency. As I have already stated, a number of measures have been adopted to this end and the problem will continue to receive unremitting attention until the position of balance is reached. Apart from the temporary dislocation caused by extraordinary circumstances, there is nothing wrong with our financial position.

BURDEN OF THE SUBSIDY.

We have all read with the deepest interest the press reports of the view expressed by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee regarding the payment of tributes by Indian States to the Government of India. The Sub-Committee has unanimously held that there is no place for contributions of this kind under the new Federal Constitution, that there is no justification for their continuance even now and that only the probability of the lack of adequate Federal resources prevents the recommendation of their immediate abolition. The Committee, we are told, have recognised the existence of cases of real hardship in which they suggest there should be a partial remission forthwith. Sir Mirza M. Ismail rightly pointed out that the expectation of a Federal deficit constituted neither a just nor logical ground for not recommending the immediate abolition of tributes which are as much an anachronism now as under the coming Federation.

A CRUSHING BURDEN.

The case of Mysore is the hardest of all the States paying subsidies and Sir Mirza pointed out, in the course of discussion on this subject, the grave injustice involved by the imposition on the State of an annual subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs paid by us until recently and of Rs. 24-1/2 lakhs still being paid by us. Our contribution is no less than one-third of the total receipts of the Government of India from tributes and this, as he observed, is a crushing burden on our finances. We have been making this excessively heavy costribution for over a century and a quarter and we all hope that Sir Mirza's appeal for the immediate abolition of this impost will meet with that full and prompt response which is so justly due to it but which has so long been withheld. We cannot be too grateful to Sir Mirza for his unwearied efforts to relieve the State of this burden.

INDIRECT TAXES.

Most of the indirect taxes levied by the Government of India are paid by us and these taxes are being steadily increased for some years past and a further enhancement of them has now been announced. The amuonts collected from the people of Mysore through these taxes are being taken away by the Government of India for their own purposes. The State has its own financial needs and difficulties but all the taxes paid by the people in the State are not available for meeting them. This position is very unsatisfactory and it is aggravated by the imposition of the heavy subsidy. Our case, therefore for the immediate abolition of the subsidy is the strongest and it is to be hoped that the prospect of its comblete remission is near.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE!

The Dewan after referring to the works undertaken and the departmental activities concluded:

I think the disorders from which the world is suffering are but temporary and that they will pass away. We need have no doubt that the march of material progress will soon resume its onward course and that the present troubles will prove a blessing in disguise by drawing attention to defects in aims and methods which require to be remidied. It is in this spirit that we should look at the future and this attitude by itself will contribute, in no small measure, to helping us to tide over the present troubles and to shape a future, stable in its financial and economic foundations, equitable in the distribution of the increasing production of wealth and harmonious in international relations.

DISTURBANCES IN CYPRUS.

Governor's House Burnt Down: Cruisers Despatched.

SEVERAL INJURED IN FIRING

LONDON, October 22.

Malta.—The Governor of Cyprus, it is understood, has wired to the Governor of Malta asking for naval assistance owing to the disturbances which broke out in the island to-day.

London. — The Cyprus trouble is apparently due to the Greek Nationalist agitation for union with Greece. According to an Athens telegram, published in the French Press, the Greek orthodox Archbishop three days ago, proclaimed the union of island with Greece, on the ground that this was a desire of the population despite the opposition of the powerful Turkish minority.

The message added that the members of the Cyprus Legislature had tendered resignation.

Grave disturbances have broken out in Cyprus. An official telegram has been sent from the island asking that troops should be sent immediately to Nicosia.

A later message said that the Governor's house at Nicosia had been burnt down and the situation in Famagusta was threatening.

Unofficial reports state that 50 troops have been landed by air. The authorities have requested the Navy to despatch as soon as possible a cruiser and an aircraft carrier.

DESPATCH OF CRUISERS.

The whole Mediterranean Fleet is at present concentrated at Crete, but it is understood that the Commander-in-Chief has communicated with, and is sending the cruisers "London" and "Shropshire," under Rear Admiral Henley, which will arrive Cyprus to-morrow. Aircraft is also proceeding from the Middle East. A company of the Welsh Regiment is at present in Cyprus and a company of the King's Regiment is being sent from Cairo.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

The Colonial Office has been informed by the Governor of Cyprus that a large procession led by three elected members of the Council demonstrated for three and a-half hours before the Government House at Nicosia, stoning the police. The Government house was finally set fire to, and burnt down. Leaders could not control the mob, and the police, after warning, fired on it. A few civilians, and the police are reported to have been wounded. The capital (Nicosia) is at present quiet. Immediate purpose of the demonstration has not yet been reported. —Reuter.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT NEAR JUHU.

A Vile Parle correspondent writes.—

"On Monday evening at about 7-30 two gentlemen with their four children, while on their way home from the Juhu sea-beach, were brutally assaulted by some hooligans. One of them gave a severe blow to one of these gentlemen on the left cheek near the ear, causing serious injuries, and he was about to be further assaulted by a knife, which by chance was seen being opened. But they fled from the scene with great difficulty. After receiving medical aid one of the victims, Mr. Manilal K. Desai, was removed to Sir Harkisson Hospital. The police were informed, and they are making inquiries."

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

A report has been received that a Mahomedan villager has been murdered near Lahore by three blacksmiths due to professional jealousy.

Of the three accused, one having made confession has been granted pardon.

The second is absconding and the third is in custody.—A. P.

REBELS GIVEN NO QUARTER

Governor Congratulates Villagers

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

(By Mail.)

The jungle, however dense and difficult, is affording less and less protection and safe hiding to rebels and dacoits. In Toungoo District a troublesome gang of dacoits, with headquarters in and around a remote jungle village, called Mobon, has been active, but recently vigorous steps have been taken to bring their career to an end. It will be remembered that not long ago this gang was surprised while resting on the banks of the Kunchaung, and, although the dacoits sustained no casualty they lost weapons, their loot, and other articles of value to them. Further action has been taken and a surprise round up has been successfully carried out on several villages in the neighbourhood of Mobon.

DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

One wanted man was arrested and two others were fired on, as they flung themselves into the Kunchaung in an attempt to escape. Only one of them emerged on the other side and escaped, so that it may be presumed that the other was drowned.—A. P.

IN DEFENCE OF HIS HEARTH

(By Mail.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

On October 7th, Maung Po Ye of Saingzu village (Thatrawaddy District) was warned that a dacoity had been planned to take place at his house on that very night. He went for the headman but could not find him. He therefore searched for his younger Moung Shwe who had a gun. The two brothers, together with their friends, Maung Pan Cha., Maung San Nyun and Maung Kywet laid up for the expected assailants. At about 7-30 p.m. two Saingzu villagers arrived and asked for money for rebel funds. Rs. 5 was given to the rebel "Tax-Collectors" who departed without more ado. About an hour, afterhowever, six or seven men came into the compound and loudly demanded admittance to the house. Po Ye and his comrades remained quiet. Thereupon, the intruders, cursing and swearing, made a rush up the ladder leading up to the house verandah. Then Maung Shwe let them have it with both barrers. In a moment the noisy ruffians had disappeared but one of their number was subsequently found lying dead on the road in front of the house. The corpse was covered with gun shot wounds, as might have been expected, but curiously enough, there was a dah-cut wound across the neck. It appears that the other criminals made a hasty attempt to behead their fallen comrade in order to prevent identification, but were too panic stricken to linger over the operation.

VILLAGERS CAPTURE DACOITS.

The congratulations of the Governor in Council have been conveyed to the villagers of Yegyibayk, Mandalay District, on their success in capturing two dacoits of the band that attacked the house of U Ba and Daw Thant on the night of October the 4th.—A. P.

Ambushed While Returning From Court

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

(By Mail.)

Twelve villagers of Nyaungbintha (Prome District) were returning to their homes from the Court of the Paukkaung Township Magistrate on October 6th. They were carrying two D. B. B. L. guns and one S. B. B. L. gun as their way lay through jungle. Just as they reached a deserted place between Momanye and Poywa villages, a heavy burst of fire crashed on them from a concealed position. Four villagers dropped down dead. The others although taken at such a disadvantage, did not run, but owing to the serious reduction in their numbers, had to retreat. Their bearing however was still so resolute that the rebels did not dare close in for a fight. They occupied themselves with slashing the corpses and hacking off the heads. Next morning 30 villagers came to the scene of the ambush and found the savagely mutilated bodies of their comrades. Tragedies of this description are due to the treacherous pro-rebel informers and spies and is to prevent these incidents that Government has been compelled to take measures with disloyal villagers.—A. P.

Nagpur.—Daoodi Bohras of Nagpur observed complete hartal on Friday at a meeting held in Imamwada Hall a resolution was passed stating that members of the Daoodi Bohra Jamat of Nagpur recorded their strongest condemnation against the Waqf Act.

Jubbulpore.—An interesting function took place here on Thursday evening when Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra gave a garden party in honour of Seth Govindass on his 35th birthday.

REMISSIONS IN RAE BARELI

Kisans Advised Not To Refuse 'Parchas'

(From Our Correspondent)
BARELI, Oct. 20.

Remissions are being announced throughout the district of Rae Bareli by the sub-divisional officers who in their speeche make it a point to impress on the tenants that the remissions given to them have nothing to do with the Congress and that it is the Government who are doing this for the tenants. Out of a rental of 40 lacs about 10 lacs have been remitted, but it is understood that the Government will not give proportional remission in revenue. The 25 per cent remission does not satisfy the Kisans and, it is understood that a very large number of objections will be raised. The tenants are being threatened by the Government that if they do not pay rent by the 15th of December the remissions will be forfeited.

Meetings are being held on behalf of the Congress throughout the district in order to educate the tenants the real causes leading to the remission. Arrangements have also been made to help the tenants in filing objections. The tenants are being explained what the Congress would do with regard to remissions if it were the Government. The resolution of the District Congress Committee, in which a demand of 50 per cent remission has been made, is being explained to the tenants, and they are being told that they in the Swaraj Government will have fixity of tenure and economic rent.

KISANS' MEETING.

A meeting of 2,000 Kisans was held in Kurihar on the 16th instant, where Syt. Sita Sanai explained to the tenants the duties of Kisans, with regard to remissions he told them not to refuse Parchas i.e. remission slips and to behave peacefully with the Government Officers. If they had any objection against the remission they could file the objection after consulting the Congress Committee. He exhorted them not to pay illegal dues like Bavai, Hari, Begar, Nazar and Nazrana. Such illegal dues have been stopped by the Congress, and in case any landlord insists in taking these the question should be referred to the District Congress Committee, which has decided to launch a movement against these and go to the extent of offering Satyagrah if such illegal practices were not put a stop to by the landlords and the Government.

FLUTTER IN JAIN WORLD.

Religions Differences Lead To Defamation Suits

(From A Correspondent)
PATAN, Oct. 21.

The Patan Jain Sangh broke up on the Diksha matter. Attempts to make up difference have proved abortive. Three parties, viz., Shashanpremi, Yuvaks, and Tatasthas have been formed.

The Yuvaks assert that on September 29, a resolution was passed by a majority that none was to be initiated without having been certified fit. The Shashanpremees protest that no such resolution was passed. Backed by the Yuvaks, the Nagarshet excommunicated Shashanpremees from San.

Great flutter has been caused in the Jain world by the Shashanpremees filing two defamation complaints. The points contested there are fitness to get initiated as Muni, Sangs, constitution and jurisdiction over 'Diksha'.

The accused deny having excommunicated the complainants, and cite Ramvijaji a Maharaj as a witness. Ramvijaji has sought from the Court exemption to appear before it, because Jain Sadhus have a dignified position and hithertobefore have not appeared before a law court, and have always been examined on a commission. The Court granted the Commission, but it is understood that it will be opposed in the Baroda High Court.

WHEAT-LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	To-day's Opening Quotations.
October	4s. 8-1/2 Value
December	4.10-1/8d Paid
March	5s 0-7/8d Value
May	5s 2-7/8 Value

Market Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

	To-day's Opening Quotations.
Marked steady.	
Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/3
Business Done	—
SEPTEMBER.	
Sellers	—
Byers	—
Business done	—
OCTOBER.	
Sellers	6/9
Buyers	6/
Business done	—
NOVEMBER.	
Sellers	6/5-1/4
Buyers	6/5
Business done	6/5-1/4
JANUARY.	
Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/5-1/2
Business done	—

THE CAPITOL
(BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE)
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A New Triumph!

CAUGHT in the throbbing current of life and love on the East River waterfront ..... a magnificent, appealing figure, a new triumph for the glamorous Greta Garbo..... made by Clarence Brown from Eugene O'Neill's great play.

Greta GARBO
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MARIE DRESSLER
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Anna Christie

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CLARENCE BROWN'S ... Production

ALSO A NEW CARTOON OF
FLIP THE FROG
PLANS OPEN BOOK NOW

LONDON EXCHANGES
(OPENING RANGES.)
London, October 23.

	Thursday's closing	Friday's Opening.
T.T. London on Berlin	16.82-1/2	16.80
T.T. London on New York	3.93-1/8	3.91-1/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.72-1/2	9.67-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	28.18	——
T.T. London on Madrid	44.06	43.75
T.T. London on Milan	75.50	75.00
T.T. London on Berne	20.05	19.97
T.T. London on Paris	99.87	99.37

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25—
C & F Calcutta
Oct/Dec per cwt 8/6 paid
C & F Bombay—
Oct/Dec per cwt 8/6 1/2 paid
C & F Karachi
Oct/Dec per cwt 8/6 1/2 paid

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot 5 13/16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 22.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
Oct/Nov sellers £12-15-0
Rapeseed Toria ton—
Oct/Nov paid £11-10-0

LINSEED
London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Calcutta ton
Oct/Nov sellers £10-17-6
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
Jan/Feb paid to Hull £8-10-0
Linseed Pombay ton—
Oct/Nov nominal £11-10-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 22.

Chartered Bank of I A and China £12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £99
P and O Banking Corporation £6
National Bank of India £28 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87 1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £76
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £99 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £44 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £53 1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £70
Consols 2½ per cent £56 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent £99 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Oct. 22.

Demand Bills 393.00

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES
To-day's Closing Rates.

T T Shanghai on London 1/7 5/8
T T Shanghai on London (2 months' forward) 1/7 9/16
Market: Firm.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, 1b Spot—
Sellers 3 1/16 d.

THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Morning Show at 10 To-morrow.
THE FOX MOVIETONE SONG ROMANCE OF THE NORTHWEST

with
The Original Male Star in the Stage presentation of "RIO RITA"
J. Harold Murray
and
LOIS MORAN
4 NEW SONG HITS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING

	Opening.
October	F. ——
January	4.51
	Opening Range
October	——
January	4.50 to 51
	10-10 a.m. price.
October	YJ ——
January	4.52

EGYPTIAN FUTURES

	To-day's opening
SAKELLARIDIS	
November	7.13
January	7.32
UPPER—	
November	5.45
January	unquoted.

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 22

Copper Braziers £49 1/2
Yellow metal £40 1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £9 3/4
Tin English Ingots £129 3/4

LINSEED OIL
London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Nov/Dec sellers 15/9
Jan/April paid 17

How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cr , and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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Gandhi Road,
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PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND FOREIGN STATES

(BY VISHU GUPTA.)

III*

As explained in the previous analyses, it is intended to give in this section a selection of cases from British history in which serious diplomatic representations were made by foreign Governments for Heads of foreign States regarding articles published in the British Press about them, which, in their opinion, were endangering the friendly relations subsisting between them and Great Britain and in every one of which the British Government evaded a direct answer or gave the reply that they were powerless to control the Press in England. The cases given cover only the period from 1898 to 1910, and it is unnecessary to add that they are only a selection from a very large number of similar instances. The documents from which extracts have been quoted below are all official despatches preserved in the British Foreign Office and published in the official collection, "British Documents on the Origins of the War," edited by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley. In the footnotes the letters 'B. D.' stand for this collection, the Roman numeral which follows indicating the volume of the series.

FIFTEEN CASES.

1. In 1898 "Punch" published a cartoon of Emperor William II as Emperor of China which was very much resented in Germany. The Emperor had a talk on this subject with Lt.-Colonel J. M. Grierson, the British Military Attache in Berlin, and on Jan. 19, 1898, Lt-Colonel Grierson reported as follows to the British Ambassador:

He then asked if I had seen the picture of himself in "Punch" as Emperor of China, and said that the Empress had seen it first and was furious at it, but that he did not mind and thought it rather a good joke. "But," he said, "your people do not realize how monarchs are looked upon on the continent, and while those personal attacks are made upon me you cannot expect the German Press to remain quiet."

2. Some days later there was a conversation between the Emperor and Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador in Berlin, on the subject of the personal attacks on the former in the British Press, and on Feb. 1, 1898, Sir F. Lascelles wrote about this to the Marquess of Salisbury. He stated that the Emperor had said to him that

On the last occasion of his visiting England 'he had been assailed by the Press directly and personally,' and since then the personal attacks against him had become so violent that it had become impossible for him to return to England. He had therefore been compelled to change his tactics and to do his best to further German interests alone.

The reply of the British Ambassador to this remonstrance was characteristic. He wrote:

I replied that if His Majesty would allow me to speak perfectly openly, I would venture to suggest that he paid too much importance to the utterances of the press which in England 'was perfectly free and entirely independent of any sort of Government control or influence.'

The British Ambassador further reports:

On my observing that the tone of the Press on both sides had become more moderate of late, His Majesty said that this was so, but considering the effect which had been produced in Germany by the personal attacks upon him, in which, until quite recently, the English Press had indulged, and which were far worse than anything even in the Chauvinist French Press, he feared that a good deal more patience would be required before the friendly footing upon which the two countries formerly stood could be restored.

3. In 1898 came the Fashoda Affair which almost led to war between France and England. The tension was very seriously aggravated by the tone of the Press on both sides. On Oct. 11, 1898, M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, spoke to the British Ambassador in Paris about this subject and the latter reported to the Foreign Office as follows:

I found M. Delcasse very serious this afternoon, and, for the first time, he became excited during our conversation.

He himself owned to being annoyed by the articles in the London press on the Parliamentary Paper on the Upper Nile, and especially by one in the "Globe," the resume of which, as given by the Havas Agency, he read to me. He said that the language of the English papers rendered his position very difficult, and the international situation much more dangerous. He contrasted the moderation of the Paris Press with the excited language of the London dailies, and said that 'if the provocation was continued on the other side of the Channel it would elicit response here, and make the preservation of peace difficult.'

The British Ambassador admitted that the tone of the French press "had become singularly moderate" but did not offer any observations on the English Press.

A SIGNIFICANT REPLY.

4. In March 1900 extremely provocative articles were published in "The Times" regarding Germany. Sir F. Lascelles, the British ambassador in Berlin, sent the following telegram to the Marquess of Salisbury on this subject on March 16:

Following is the paraphrase of a telegram just received from Emperor at Kiel.

"The tone of recent article in the "Times" exceeds all bounds and after insulting us they have gone so far as to publish a report that crew of my brotner's flagship on their departure from Portsmouth had 'cheered the Boers.' I have had matters investigated at once and have ascertained that our men were escorted to their boats by your blue-jackets, who gave them three farewell cheers to which our sailors cordially responded. The report is consequently an 'arrant lie.' It is a matter of great regret that in reply to hard work which I have undertaken at home the 'English Press should have inoculated their pens with fresh venom against Germany. Disaster may come of it; if this is not stopped at once.'" (The quotations are the Emperor's own).

I have replied that I have forwarded His Majesty's telegram to your Lordship, who I do not doubt will deplore the tone of the "Times" as deeply as I do, but that I understood your Lordship had already explained to Count Metternich that 'Her Majesty's Government exercise no control over the 'Times', and I venture to observe that it would be a matter of some difficulty for Her Majesty's Government to attempt at a moment of great national excitement to influence the Press without running the risk of increasing their violence.

To this telegram Lord Salisbury sent the following reply on March 18, 1900:

I approve of your language to the Emperor which if necessary you can repeat from me. The incidents referred to are most unfortunate but the vagaries of the newspapers are entirely beyond my control.'

5. In the same year there was a complaint from the Russian Government about the attitude of the English Press towards that country. On May 30, Sir Charles S. Scott, the British Ambassador, wrote to Lord Salisbury:

Count Mouravieff to-day referred to the "Times" article as a fresh instance of tht mischievous influence of the Press in encouraging international suspicion.

In reporting as above Sir Charles admitted that:

It is I think regrettable that the "Times" on the unsupported authority of its Peking correspondent should have given an interpretation to this concession which is at variance with that received from official sources.

6. Three years later Count Lamsdorff again complained about the British Press to the British Ambassador, and on May 14, 1903, Sir Charles S. Scott again wrote to the Foreign Office:

Count Lamsdorff complained especially of the London "Times" which he said, seemed to be inspired by 'irreconcilable hatred and suspicion of Russia.'

I said that it was certainly very disagreeable to be constantly the subject of odious and unjust charges in the public Press, and we could sympathize with him as during the late War in South Africa there appeared to be no charge or suspicion too monstrous to be credited against our Government and troops by the foreign Press, and 'the only thing to be done was to remain calm and hope that time would do justice.'

7. In the same year a telegram published in the "Times" led to a serious misunderstanding with the Spanish Government. We find Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, writing to the British Ambassador in Paris on April 8, 1903:

During my interview with the French Ambassador to-day I took the opportunity of saying that our Ambassador at Madrid reported to us that the Spanish Government were seriously uneasy with regard to the outlook in Morocco. They were apparently convinced that Great Britain and France arrived at an understanding for a partition of territory or spheres of influence in that country, and nothing would convince them to the contrary.....His Excellency observed that these suspicions were largely due to the unfortunate telegram published some weeks ago in the "Times." All we could do, his Excellency thought was to repeat assurances.

THE CZAR'S PROTEST.

8. After the Dogger Bank incident, feelings ran very high between Great Britain and Russia, and a war was very narrowly averted. While the negotiations for an amicable settlement were in progress, Emperor Nicholas said to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, that he had complaints to make about the attitude of the British Press which "had been threatening and over hasty." To this Sir Charles Hardinge replied:

Although the attitude of some of the organs of the English Press had, I admitted, been somewhat unnecessarily defiant in tone, it must be remembered and taken into account that the whole of the British nation had been stirred from its very depths by the news of the tragedy in the North Sea. As His Majesty knew, any control of the English Press was quite beyond the power of His Majesty's Government.

To this the Emperor Nicholas replied by saying that:

The Press had now become a tyranny which in foreign politics was capable of great mischief and from which it was difficult to escape.

9. The German navy, which was one of the main factors of the growing hostility between Great Britain and Germany towards the beginning of the present century was the subject of much pointed attention on the part of the British Press. In 1904 a British paper suggested that the British navy should fall upon the German fleet before it had grown too strong and destroy it just as it had destroyed the Danish fleet in 1807. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, had a talk on this subject with Prince von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, and reported to the Foreign Office on December 28, 1904:

...The constant attacks in the English Press, which had met with no official disapproval, and the new scheme for the reorganization of the Navy had given rise to the belief, which had become very prevalent in Germany, that England had the intention of attacking her....

Count Metternich's statement had given great satisfaction to the Emperor, who had become suspicious in consequence of his attention having been drawn to a recent article in the "Army and Navy Gazette" and a suggestion in "Vanity Fair" that England should treat the German fleet in 1904 as she treated the Danish fleet in 1808 (*sic*).

I said that the two papers he mentioned were without any practical importance and I thought it a pity that the Emperor should have paid any attention to them.

HOLSTEIN'S COMPLAINT.

10. About the same time the British Ambassador in Berlin had a long discussion with Herr von Holstein of the German Foreign Office about the tone of the British Press, and he wrote to Lord Lansdowne on December 30, 1904:

Herr von Holstein replied that Germany had certainly a right to be suspicious. For a long time past a regular campaign had been carried on by the English Press against her, and as His Majesty's Government had taken no sort of measures to check the campaign it could only be supposed that they did not disapprove of it. I replied that I believed that on occasions attempts had been made to induce some of the newspapers to adopt a different tone, but very rarely with success, and I had every reason to believe that His Majesty's present Government deliberately avoided any interference with the Press. Herr von Holstein said that he feared in that case they did not fully realize their responsibilities. In the present instance situation had been created by the action of the Press which was fraught with the gravest of all dangers, viz., that of two great nations being involved in war, for, if any untoward incident had arisen which gave rise to an acrimonious discussion between the two Government it would have been almost impossible to have settled, it owing to the atmosphere which the Press campaign had created.

11. This subject again came up for discussion between the two Governments about six months later. While giving an account of a conversation he had had with the Imperial Chancellor, Sir Frank Lascelles wrote to Lord Lansdowne on June 12, 1905:

He (von Bulow) regretted that this state of things should exist and that the English Press should continue its hostility against Germany. I was aware of the sensitiveness of the Emperor to English opinion, and hardly a day passed without His Majesty

(Continued on Page 12).

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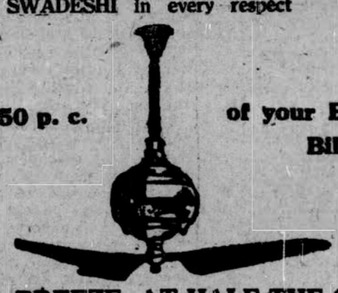

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Will Tariffs Do It?

—:o:—

(By A. G. GARDINER).

The life of the Government, as I write, hangs by a thread. It may be that the thread will have broken before these lines appear. It may be that there will have been an internal reconstruction of the Cabinet which will avert an election.

Whatever happens, or has by this time happened, will be largely dictated by the tariff issue. Let us try to look that issue fairly in the face.

The core of the crisis in which we are engulfed is not the unbalanced Budget. It was that which plunged us into the maelstorm and in a week brought the ship of British credit to the brink of utter wreck.

But the unbalanced Budget was only a symptom. The real peril is the adverse balance of trade.

That peril remains, and while it remains the symptoms will reappear until the last of our resources for balancing the Budget will have been mopped up and we shall be left a bankrupt nation.

This is a situation the country has never before had to face. We have been drifting towards it for ten years.

First our visible exports failed to balance our imports. Then the deficiency swallowed up our visible exports—our interest from investments abroad and our earnings by services abroad.

This year the catastrophe is complete. It is estimated that the adverse balance of trade will amount to 100 millions sterling.

And the end is not in sight. Week by week the export figures fall, the unemployment figures rise, and the gap between the nation's income expenditure widens. Where will it end.

The nation, as Sir John Simon said in the House, is like a man who formerly spent £900 out of an income of £1,000 and still spends £900, although his income has fallen to £780.

The case, indeed, is worse than that. It is like a man whose expenditure rises as his income falls, for as exports decline the burden of unemployment increases.

What is the clue to this terrific happening? The war and all the consequences of war—mainly the disastrous peace settlement, with its reparations and war debts, the practical monomoply of gold by two countries. France and America, the dislocation of world finance, the consequent paralysis of world industry.

Everywhere the free circulation of trade and commerce is blocked by frozen credits. Nations have vast loans in other countries which cannot be realised.

Banks have vast loans in industries, cotton, coal, and so on which neither pay interest, nor can be called up.

SELL—AT ANY COST.

Over-production in everything impoverished communities everywhere, prices of commodities below cost, demand falling away, chaos in all things and in all countries. The disease is a world disease, the remedy must be a world remedy.

Meanwhile the general catastrophe hits us in two ways. More than any other country we live by our export trade. We thrived on the prosperity of the world, we perish by its impoverishment.

Now that the world is poor it cannot buy from us as before, or it supplies its own wants and raises tariff-walls to exclude our commodities.

But it must sell its productions, its wheat, its wool, its rubber, its manufactures. If it cannot sell them at a profit it must sell them at a loss.

It must sell them where it can, and since this country has both the greatest demand and offers the freest market, the stream of imports flows most abundantly into our ports.

A small illustration will suffice. An acquaintance of mine who grows peaches for the market has had a disastrous year owing to the invasion of Italian peaches. Hitherto Italian peaches have had their market in Germany. Impoverished country can no longer afford foreign peaches.

The current that went to Germany has flowed to these shores. Peaches have never been so abundant or so cheap for the consumer. But the producer is put out of action.

Between the shrinking of our exports, due mainly to the world's poverty, and the unchecked flow of imports, the balance of trade has gone against us with gathering impetus. We can no longer pay in goods, and we have not the gold to redress the balance.

Hence the crisis of which the unbalanced Budget is the symptom.

I do not here refer to the part which high internal costs have played in diminishing our exports. I do not wish to perplex the argument.

We all agree that by hook or crook the trade balance must be put right.

There are a multitude of councils. Some urge inflation, some inflation. Spend riotously, says Mr. Keynes. Economise, says Mr. Snowden. Take the plunge and go off the gold standard, cry the adventurous. Stand by the pound and put up the Bank rate, cry the economists.

IF I WERE CONVINCED—

But it is around the issue of tariffs that the controversy chiefly rages.

I am a Free Trader, but if the claim could be shown to be between Free Trade and the solvency of the country, I should not hesitate. I should sacrifice Free Trade.

I should do so with sorrow because to me Free Trade is more than a sound economic doctrine; it is a gospel of human relationships. I believe the world will never get on to rock-bottom till it accepts it.

But I repeat that if the choice had to be made. I should sacrifice Free Trade. Let me be convinced that tariffs will balance our trade and that nothing else will and I shall vote for tariffs.

Will they do that? Will they contribute substantially to doing that? Sir John Simon, who is the latest and by far the most important convert to tariffs, honestly admits that tariffs are not a cure at all.

They are to him a desperate expedient in a desperate case. They will not redress the balance; they will only aid to redress. They will help by diminishing the imports for which we have to pay, and by stimulating the use of internal productions. That is true.

If there is a tax on iron and steel imports, there will be a stimulus to the coal trade. Every ton of steel involves the consumption of four tons of coal. Increase the product of iron and steel and you increase the consumption of coal.

FATAL PALLIATIVE.

But the contra account is immense. There are far more men employed in engineering industries dependent on cheap iron and steel than can ever be employed on the producton of iron and steel.

Increase the cost of their raw material (and tariffs must do that), and you handicap them in the export market.

Shipbuilding cannot fail to be penalised by tariffs. Cotton (the most tragic case of all) cannot fail to be penalised. All home consumption will be penalised.

Imports will be cut down; but so also will exports, for tariffs must increase the cost of production in increasing the costs of material. And exports are the crux of our problem. This country cannot live on itself.

I know the case that can be made on specific industries. I know the arguments for a stimulant in a desperate case. I know the importance of the home market. I do not doubt that the adoption of tariffs would have a temporary psychological effect which would be valuable.

But in the end I am convinced that we should find that the revolution in our fiscal policy had been fatal alike to our commercial and our financial position in the world.

In any case, do not let us take this terrific plunge into the unknown in panic. Do not let us have a screaming election on it in the midst of a crisis. It is a subject, not for slogans, but for anxious, instructed and dispassionate consideration.

Let the Government hear its committee of experts, now sitting. Then, if it can come to a unanimous agreement either way, I for one shall be content. But let us remember that this is the most momentous decision this country has been called upon to take for nearly a century.—"John Bull."

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PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA.

(Continued from Page 11).

sending him (Bulow) a sheaf of English papers to read.

I (Sir F. Lascelles) said that it was a pity that His Majesty read the English papers at all. Unfortunately His Majesty believed that it was in the power of His Majesty's Government to influence the press, and I had however not been able to persuade His Majesty of the error of his belief.

About the same time Lord Lansdowne also wrote to Sir Frank Lascelles on the subject. He stated:

.....So far as I was able to follow the argument of these personages, the strained relations which were believed to exist between Great Britain and Germany were due, in the first place, to the attitude of the English Press, and in the second...

With regard to the attitude of the press, His Excellency (Count Metternich, the German Ambassador in London) who knew this country so well, must, I thought, be well aware that His Majesty's Government was in no way answerable for the language of our newspapers.

12. At the time of the Bosnian Crisis of 1908, the British Press generally took up a very strong anti-Austrian attitude. This led to very strong diplomatic representations on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the British Government. On November 5, 1908 we find Sir W. E. Goschen writing to Sir Edward Grey:

He (Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister) replied that there was no change at present but that if important English newspapers like the "Daily Telegraph" and others went on preaching territorial compensation for Servia, he could not answer for what would happen. I (Sir W. E. Goschen) replied that I shared his opinion that some of the articles published had been somewhat injudicious.

The dispute did not end with this. About a month later Sir Edward Grey wrote to the British *Charge d'Affaires* in Vienna:

Count Mensdorff spoke of the harm which was being done by the Press and by a number of English people who were in Belgrade.....In Montenegro, though it was admitted that the British Government had given a warning that nothing beyond diplomatic support was to be expected, articles in the "Daily Telegraph" and other newspapers were being pointed to as showing that British sympathy would go beyond this and it was urged that the "Daily Telegraph" was in touch with the English Government.....

I told him we were no more responsible for the leading articles in the "Daily Telegraph" than we were for the appearance of the German Emperor's interview in it. This paper was not connected with the Government in any way.

At the same time Baron von Aehrenthal also spoke to the British representative in Vienna. The latter reported the conversation on December 11, 1908 to Sir Edward Grey. He wrote:—

He (Baron von Aehrentha.) added most solemnly that the attacks which had been made upon Austria by a whole section of the British Press, and the encouragement which it had given to Turkey and Servia to resist Austria, were likely, if continued much longer, to definitely put an end to the traditional good feeling which had so long existed between Austria and Great Britain and lead perhaps to very serious consequences. He felt sure that if the British Government fully realized the danger, they would make an effort to give a better direction to those newspapers which were, he assured me, a real menace to the maintenance of the peace of Europe. I told him it was especially difficult for a liberal Government to interfere with the free expression of public opinion in the newspapers.

IMPOSSIBLE TO "MUZZLE" BRITISH PRESS.

13. It appears that the hostility of the British Press was not confined to Austrian policy alone, but that it also took the form of personal attacks on Emperor Francis Joseph. On January 18, 1909, Sir Fairfax Cartright wrote from Vienna:

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs remarked to me that he possessed a whole dossier of extracts from English newspapers inimical to Austria, and many of these contained most offensive remarks with regard to his Emperor."

And Sir Edward Grey also wrote to Sir F. Cartright on January 22:

Count Mensdorff called here on the 18th instant and showed Sir Charles Hardinge an article published some weeks ago in a magazine, which the latter saw for the first time, called "Near East", containing a disgraceful attack upon the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Sir Charles Hardinge said that he was very sorry that such a scandalous article should have been written of a sovereign whom everybody in England respected and admired. The paper was both new and obscure. Had it been pointed out to him at the time he would gladly have seen whether something could not be done to prevent its recurrence.

With this the matter dropped.

14. During all these years the hostility between England and Germany was growing, and an increasing part in promoting it was played by the British Press. This question forms the subject of almost endless remonstrances on the part of the German Government. To one of these in 1908, the British Government authorized their Ambassador in Berlin to communicate the following reply:

His Majesty's Government regret as much as any one that the newspaper Press should at times be utilized as the vehicle for international recriminations. But even if they had the power to interfere—which it is of course well-known they have not—they would not feel called upon to restrain the public but courteous expression of views which reflect the actual situation.

15. To a similar remonstrance on the part of the Imperial Chancellor in 1910, the British Ambassador gave an almost identical answer. We find Sir W. E. Goschen writing to Sir Edward Grey on December 2, 1910:

His Excellency (the Imperial Chancellor) said that at all events the press had certainly led the people to regard Germany as an enemy and that His Majesty's Government had never taken the slightest step to put a stop to that mischievous campaign. I told His Excellency that to muzzle the press in England was a matter of impossibility.

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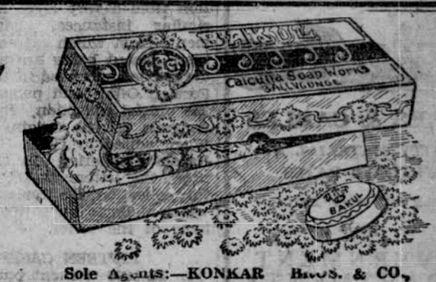

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BRITAIN OFF GOLD STANDARD.

Implications Of The Step.

(By Hartley Withers).

Many very clever people have been telling the public about the crisis and the pound sterling and its par value, and being "pushed off the gold standard"; but it may be suggested with all deference that in their explanations they have not allowed for the fact that the man and woman in the street do not know what these things mean. Having received a request from the Spectator to put the matter so clearly that everybody can understand it, this is what I am trying to do.

Under the gold standard the Bank of England notes that we used for buying and selling gave us the right to turn them into gold. In fact, most of us never wanted to do so, and this right had no meaning for us. All that we want from our money is that when we take it to the shops it shall provide us with as much as possible of the good things that we want to buy. But the right to get gold, that the Bank note gave its holder, was of considerable importance to those who are engaged in foreign trade, and also, indirectly, to all of us; because it, through the working of what is called the "gold standard," kept English money steady in what is called its "exchange value," that is its value when it is turned into the moneys of other countries, and it also tended to maintain its value at home for us, when we turn it into food and clothes and anything else that we want.

Let us see how it worked. A pound could be turned into 113 grains and a tiny fraction of gold. That was the rate at which the Bank of England was obliged to convert it, if we took enough pounds to it to buy not less than 400 oz., which cost us about £1,600. (This limit was imposed so that gold should only be taken out to be sent abroad, and not for use in daily transactions at home, for which we cannot now afford to use it.) The Bank of England was also bound to buy any gold that was brought to it, at a fixed price.

In most other countries the same, or a very similar, system works. For instance, the gold value of the American dollar is 23.22 grains. And so when the pound and the dollar were "at par," the pound exchanged into rather less than five dollars—4.86 2.3 dollars, to be exact. And as long as these two countries remained on the gold standard, the rate of exchange between them could not vary far from par.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The rate of exchange between London and New York, which means the price at which pounds can be turned into dollars and "vice versa", varies with the number of pounds and dollars that are offered and bid for in the foreign exchange market, which is composed of a number of specialists in both centres who are engaged in this business of international money-changing. Americans who have sold things to England for pounds naturally want to turn the pounds into dollars to spend at home, and so have pounds to sell: Americans who, through purchases in England, have to find pounds to pay for them, have pounds to buy, and these sellers and buyers through the dealers who do the business for them, arrive at the price which is the rate of exchange for the moment. If sellers of pounds offer more than the buyers want, the dollar price of pounds will fall, just as wheat falls when there are more sellers than buyers. But whereas in the case of wheat there is no limit to the extent of the fall, the working of the gold standard prevented the pound from falling below a certain point, owing to this fact that the pound could be turned into gold and gold could be turned into dollars. For if the price of pounds in dollars fell to certain point, it paid an American holder of pounds to turn them into gold in London, bring the gold across the ocean and turn it into dollars in New York; and so, as long as England was on the gold standard, the dollar price of pounds could not fall below a certain point, which varied with the cost of transport, insurance and the loss of interest on the money during transit, and was called the 'gold point'.

In the same way the price of pounds in New York could not rise beyond a certain point because it would be cheaper for those who have to buy pounds to send gold from New York and turn it into pounds in London. And the same system worked, with different rates to suit the different gold price of the different moneys, with all the chief countries of the world; and so foreign trade was able to work with the convenient advantage of stable rates of exchange, which enabled those who buy and sell abroad to calculate, within narrow limits, the value of the money that they were earning, or had to pay, on foreign transactions. Without this system foreign trade may be a gamble, as was seen in the after-War years, when the gold standard was in abeyance and rates of exchange went up and down like Jacks-in-the-box. And so we see why, if the pound is pushed too far down, serious dislocation in our foreign trade might have to be faced; and this dislocation would also affect all other countries, owing to the great number of foreign trade transactions that are settled in pounds, through London's position as a leading centre of world trade and finance.

DANGER OF RELASE.

It is true—and this truth has been rather ignored by those who have described for us the horrors of a relapse from the gold standard—that a fall in the exchange value of the pound will help our export trade. If the pound, instead of being worth nearly five dollars, fell to four dollars, our manufacturers who sell to America would have a great advantage, at least for a time; because if they sold 1,000 dollars' worth of goods, they would get £250 instead of about £206, as before. And so with other countries. This is why some high authorities have long thought that it might be good for our trade to lower the value of the pound. If it had been done deliberately it would have implied partial repudiation of our debts to those who have lent us money and would be repaid in pounds of a lower value. But since, as will be shown in a second article, devaluation has been forced on us by foreign panic, we may accept the benefit so conferred.

But what will be happening to prices at home? This is the question that touches us all as spenders of our incomes. Those who sell abroad will benefit, as we have seen; those who buy goods abroad will have to pay more in pounds owing to the pound's lower exchange value, and so the price of imported goods may rise. This will help to check imports, which is one of the things that has to be done; and so with exports stimulated and imports checked, we may hope to restore our balance of trade and so strengthen our financial position, lately weakened by the fact that we were buying too much and selling too little abroad. As to retail prices in the shops they ought not to rise to an extent that will hurt us seriously in view of the recent fall in the cost of living.

There was another danger, so long as the Budget was unbalanced, that if the pound were no longer based on gold, there would be no limit to the number of notes that might be printed, if the Government chose that method of paying its way. If they were multiplied too fast, their buying power would inevitably fall as we saw in the War, and we might even suffer from what is called "inflation", when money is poured out so quickly that it loses value every day and every hour, and the price of everything rushes up and there is general chaos and panic. These things ought not to happen in a decently governed country that does not lose its head; and now that the Budget is balanced we may be sure that they will not happen here.—"Spectator."

EFFECTS OF NEW TAXATION ON WORKING CLASSES.

—:o:—

Wage-Cut And Lower Standards.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT, BUT NO RELIEF

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress by its President and the General Secretary under date October 15th:—

The Indian working class is to-day passing through the most critical and anxious times. The world-wide trade depression—a clear indication of the tottering capitalistic system, has enabled Capitalism and Imperialism to launch upon a new offensive against the Indian working class. The drastic retrenchment on the Indian Railways has thrown more than 40,000 Railway workers out of employment and the fate of an equally large number is still hanging in the balance. The textile magnates are following in the foot-steps of the Railway Officials and are attempting to throw thousands out of employment and to force a wage-cut on the textile workers. Unemployment is spreading most rapidly and alarmingly throughout the whole country; and their number even at a very moderate calculation is not below forty millions. But these millions of unemployed workers are left a prey to starvation and penury.

ALREADY LOW STANDARDS THREATENED.

Over and above all these attacks against the working class standards, fresh taxation proposals are being forced upon the starving millions; the new taxes upon Salt, postage and Income-tax below Rs. 2,000 will probably prove the last straw to break the camel's back. Under the sweet and alluring caption of equal sacrifices for all, the Bureaucracy is determined to resort to a 10 per cent. wage-cut in the wages of workers drawing more than Rs. 70 per month, and leave the higher officials comparatively free from the heavy axe of retrenchment. This lead given by the Allien Bureaucracy is sure to be followed by the capitalists. With the crushing and heavy military expenditure practically left untouched and the unparalleled and unprecedented costly civil administration left in tact, no wage-cut or fresh taxation will be acceptable to the Indian working class. The higher and wealthier classes, should first be called upon to bear the burden of fresh taxation and wage-cut and then, if at all necessary and reasonable the Indian working class should be asked to bear its proportionate share of sacrifice.

BE UP AND DOING AND FORMULATE DEMANDS AND AGITATE.

The Indian workers are to-day the most hard hit. And unless they realise the gravity and seriousness of the situation, their economic position will steadily go from bad to worse. We have therefore to appeal to all the Trade Unionists in the country to present a united front to the common danger that is facing all the Indian workers. Let us forget all our minor and petty differences and offer a strong, persistent and unrelenting opposition to any cut in the wages of the Indian workers. Let the Indian workers, whether, working in the Railways, Posts, Telegraph or any other Government Department or in the Mills or Factories, Mines or Plantation organise joint mass demonstrations, hold meeting all over the country and make it plain to the Government that the Indian working class will not tolerate any attack on its conditions or wages which are already deplorable and imperatively call for improvement. Let all the Trade Unions in the country put forward the following demands and carry on a country wide agitation in support of the same.

1. No wage-cut below Rs. 100 and a graduated wage-cut above Rs. 200 rising upto 33 1/2 per cent in case of salaries above Rs. 2,000;

2. Strong opposition to the proposed new taxation as regards Salt, Postage, and Income-tax below Rs. 2000, etc.

3. Immediate reduction of 50 per cent in the Military expenditure of the country;

4. Immediate introduction of Unemployment Insurance for all the unemployed workers in the country.

NO COMPROMISE. FACE SITUATION SQUARELY.

Let their be no compromise or hesitation at this critical juncture. The Indian working class is to-day face to face with a very grave economic crisis and unless it offers mass opposition and puts forward a country-wide demonstration, its very life and existence will be at stake. Let them create a net work of organisation throughout the length and breadth of the country and build up a hundred per cent. Trade Union Organisation and carry on a persistent and continuous agitation on the lines indicated above. Reports of such activities should forthwith be sent to the office of the All-India Trade Union Congress, at Calcutta.

Dr. Apte On Faraday's Contribution To Electricity

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

Doctor M. V. Apte, B.Sc., lately gave a lecture before the students of the Training College for Men, Poona and of the Practising School attached to the College, on Faraday's contribution in the field of electricity. The lecturer dwelt upon the epoch-making invention of Faraday, and said that it was in the fitness of things that the centenary of so important an event in the History of Science should be celebrated not only in England, but in every country over the globe where electricity is in use. The lecturer also performed easy and interesting experiments to illustrate how mechanical energy can be turned into electrical energy and vice versa, and explained the principles of the dynamo. He then explained how waterfall's can be utilized to generate electricity, which in its turn be used to run railway and mills. Dr. Apte then concluded by impressing upon the students the magnitude of Faraday's invention and the debt the whole humanity owes to that great man.

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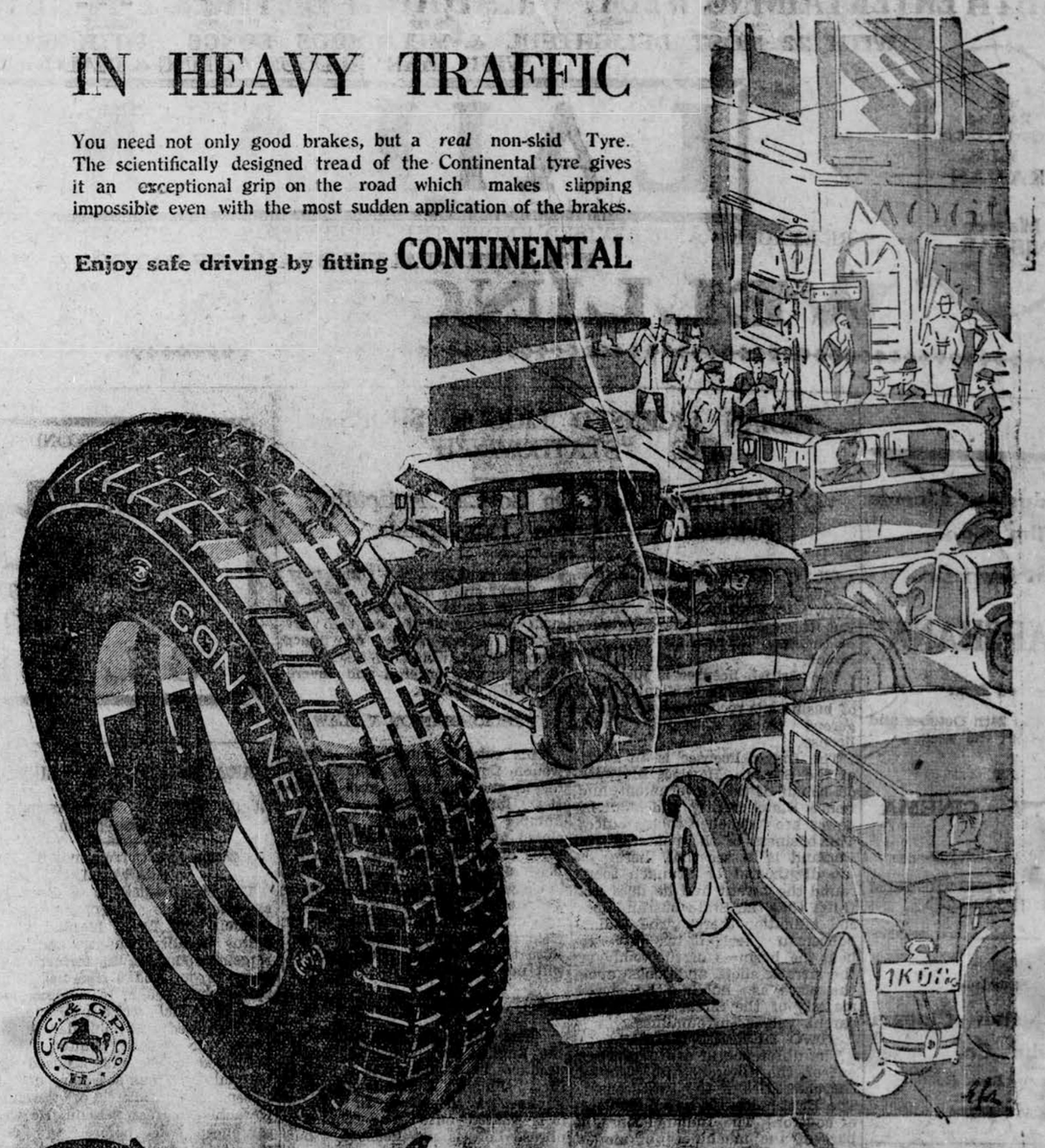

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"SANYASTA-KHADGA"

INDIAN LICENSED LIQUOR SHOPS ARE "STATEOWNED"

—:o:—

"C R." Throws Light On Govt.'s Antipathy Towards Prohibition Propaganda

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari writes: Public house Licenses are known in England as in India. But the essential characteristics of the two licenses are very different.

The British licensee is just a trader and as his particular line of business is recognised as a dangerous trade, it is put under license.

The Indian licensee is an agent of the Sircar. He does his work on behalf of the Government, and hence State dignity and official power are attached to his office. The business of the policeman in England is to see that there is no disgraceful or drunken scene round the tavern and he does not think that the State has any special affiliation there. The Indian policeman feels it his duty to help the business of the toddy or the arrack shop, and looks upon the place as holding the sacred majesty of the Sircar despite apparent vulgar surroundings.

TWO DIFFERENT IDEAS.

The difference in attitude arises out of the difference in essential characteristics of the two licenses. The British license is an incident of control. The Indian license is part of the machinery of monopoly. Control is a secondary affair.

The English licensee may shut up his business and the Sircar of Great Britain would not be agitated over it. But if a toddy or arrack shop 'renter' in India closes his shop for any reason on a single day, what a pother there would be from the Secretariat down to the Police Head-Constable!

It is conceivable that the Hospital or even the Post Office may be found shut, but the Government in India cannot tolerate such an irregularity on the part of the village toddy or liquor shop. There would be an immediate enquiry ordered and severe penalties imposed.

PUBLIC OPINION V. LAW

This rule is indeed the whole trouble now in many places. But for it, and the pains and penalties imposed therein, a large number of liquor shops would be closed at once as a result of the force of public opinion. The licensees in a number of places, even those who have taken up licenses for the new year at the recent auctions, are quite willing to yield to popular pressure and close their shops. But the law will not permit it.

NOT LICENSE BUT LEASE.

The whole difference between the English idea and the Indian practice, is brought out by the fact that in England, the public house is 'licensed'; in India it is 'rented' out. The common phrase here is not licensee, but 'renter.' The State owns and runs it really, but leases it out on rent for convenience. Hence follows the highest-bid system and the inverted prohibition, against voluntary closing. Just as all the land in India is claimed to be owned by the State and Government therefore levies not a tax, but "collects" 'rent', as also the liquor sale is not licensed and controlled, but is 'rented' out to 'lessees.'

V. T. CLOAK ROOM IN SOCIAL VICE CASE

CHARGE AGAINST GIRL'S MOTHER

Chit To A Gentleman Who Paid Rs. 35

Dressed in jail clothes, Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi youth, who was recently sentenced to six years' hard labour by the Bombay High Court, was again put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon charged with living on the earnings of prostitution.

Heherbai Merwanji Divecha, an old Parsi woman, is the co-accused in the case. The prosecution story that both the accused lived on the earnings of prostitution of Shehra Merwanji Divecha, the 17-year old daughter of Meherbai.

CAN'T IT BE WITHDRAWN?

At the outset, Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader for Vakil, asked the Magistrate whether in view of the heavy sentence imposed on his client by the High Court, the present case could not be withdrawn.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the police prosecutor, said that he had no instructions in the matter and the case was proceeded with.

INTRODUCED TO MISTRY.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Thanawalla said that Shehra Merwanji Divecha, the girl in the case, was the daughter of the first accused (Meherbai) and was born in Poona in February 1916. Six years ago she was taken to a place called Jalna and came back to Bombay about the beginning of this year. Since then she stayed with her mother at Parel but subsequently she was put in a convent at Bandra. In March last she left the convent and stayed again with her mother. About this time she was introduced to a man named Mistry who was being prosecuted under the Prevention of Prostitution Act in the Dadar Court.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The Police Prosecutor proceeding said that some time back an anonymous letter was received by the editor of one of the local newspapers which was forwarded to the Social Purity League. The latter made inquiries and finally placed the matter in the hands of the police. It was then found that Vakil used to spend most of the evenings at Victoria Terminus while Meherbai waited in the cloak room with her daughter. Whenever he met a friend he would go near the cloak room and the mother would come out with the girl who was later sent out with the man. The girl was thus introduced to various persons, some of whom were giving evidence in the case.

CHARGE AGAINST MOTHER.

The prosecution case was that the mother of the girl herself was instrumental in introducing the girl to two persons one of whom was a Khoja, in March last. The girl admitted that on one occasion she was sent by her mother with a chit to the Khoja gentleman and on her delivering the chit to him she was paid Rs. 35. This amount was given by the girl to the mother.

Shehra, the girl in question, was sworn in and her evidence was not concluded when the court rose for the day.

Fined For Pulling Railway Alarm Chain

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

Mr. Popatlall Shah of Banosa (in Berar), the well known railway alarm-chain puller, has filed revision applications in court of Mr. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner Nagpur against two fines of Rs. five and rupee one imposed upon him by the Railway Magistrate Akola Mr. Popatlall was prosecuted by railway authorities for pulling alarm-chain on two occasions, once for non-supply of drinkinig water, secondly on a plea that the door of his carriage was defective. The District and Sessions Judge Akola having upheld the convictions.

Mr. Popatlall has now filed revision applications which will come up for haring on 23rd November 31.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK! REMARKABLE SUCCESS!

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GLOBE-TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD)

KARACHI EDITOR JAILED.

Well Known Congressman's Third Conviction

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

The city magistrate of Karachi, sentenced this morning under Section 124A I.P.C., Manilal Vyas, editor "Rashtra Shakti" and Mr. Nagendra Kumar, the former's nephew to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, in connection with an article written by the second accused and published in the newspaper edited, printed and published by the first accused Mr. Manilal Vyas was secretary of the Reception Committee of the last Karachi Congress Session. He was sentenced twice before to one year's rigorous imprisonment each once during the non-co-operation movement in 1921 and latterly during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

Mr. Nagendra Kumar Vyas also been sentenced with various times to rigorous imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience movement in Ranpur (Kathiawar) as head of the Satyagrah volunteers.

AMELIORATION OF KISHAN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

Raja Opens Khadi Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIVAGARH, Oct. 22.

The Shivagarh Estate performed the Dashara Darbar function enthusiastically on the 20th. The Raja Sahib declared his estate policy, namely, treating Kishans sympathetically, and trying to improve their economic condition. The staff is instructed to act accordingly. A Khadi exhibition was organised and the Raja Sahib performed the opening ceremony. Yarn spun by the Rani Sahiba and other family members was also exhibited. People took very lively interest. Sheogarah Natyasameti staged "Danbirkaran" a drama on the occasion.

A NEW VENTURE

Advancement Of Indian Music

The inauguration ceremony of the Ind an Music Circle was celebrated, in the Jinnah Memorial Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar who presided, spoke about Prof. Bhasker Buva Bakhale, in whose memory the Circle has been established. Dr. H. V. Tilak, the President of the Governing Council of the Circle, explained the aims and objects of the Circle. "Master" Krishnarao's singing pleased the audience. Begum Saheba Atiya Begum, referred to first Music Conference held in 1916 at Baroda which evoked interest all over the country. Several conferences and meetings have been held since the music one heard on the stage verged more on the loud side. In the absence of an academic and cultural system education in music was neglected.

The Indian Music cherished the ambition, to revolutionise the current practice in music. Dr. Apte endeavours to arouse interest in Indian music were also appreciated.

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CRICKET IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

In third and the last match of their visit, Aligarh University cricket team met Vizianagram Eleven to-day on M.C.C. grounds. Vizianagram won the toss and put on the opponents to bat on rather fast wicket. Aligarh collected 191 runs in their first innings; Amarnath topped their list with 50 runs, while other chief scores were: Wazir Ali 42, Habib 20 and Saied 15. Nailer was the outstanding blowler for Vizianagram, claiming five wickets for 65 runs, Killick, Palia and C. S. Naidu took one each for 37, 36 and 6 runs respectively.

Vizianagram in their turn played for two and quarter hours and made 102 runs for four wickets, when the stumps were drawn for the day. Nailer was the principal scorer for them with 55 runs to his credit; Palia with 27 runs (not out), and Kanikkam 3 (not out) will continue to-morrow.

Aligarh team had only two changes; Wazir Ali and Mohmood taking the place of Ushaq Ahmed and Ameer Hussain.

Vizianagram Eleven: C. S. Naidu, Maharajkumar, Palia, Asad; Waham; R. Nailer; Kanikkam; Shahbuddin; Yoganath; C. R. Naidu; Killick and Gunboat.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of Matunga Taluka Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation will take place on Sunday the 25th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at opposite maidan of Napoo Hall. Smt. Lilavati Munshi will hoist the flag and address the audience. A procession of boys and girls will start from the above maidan at 7-30 a.m. and will terminate again at 8-30 at the same place.

DASERA DAY AT VILLA PARLA.

An interesting programme of various dialogues by little boys and girls was gone through at the time of Dasara-Day celebration in the Local Board Marathi School at Villa Parla on Tuesday last. Mr. M. S. Dikshit, who presided, distributed prizes to some of the boys and girls who did well in these dialogues. Mr. Dikshit asked the students to cultivate good habits in their childhood so that in their future career they would find them very useful and important.

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250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	200
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	278-12
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
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100 Indore-Malwa	305-10
250 Jamshed	3-0
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1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	99-6
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	127-8
100 New City	43-12
250 Pagani	92-8
250 Parel	175
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
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1000 Andhra Valley	582-8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-4
50 Bombay Tram	99-1xd
100 Tata Hydro P	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105
1000 Tata Power P	983-12xd
1000 Tata Power	337-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	558-12

MINING.

10 Central India	6-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47
30 Tata Steel D.	345
75 Tata Steel	27-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	135-oxd.
250 Bom. Steam	163-12
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	331-14
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	137-8
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	53-2
5 p.c. 1934-55 Tax Free	92-2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipts into Bombay.—
Bombay, Oct. 23.

in full pressed bales	yesterday	Since 1st Sept. this year
Khandesh	93	1270
Central India		3545
Barsi and Nagar		1011
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	321
Berar	525	6268
Central Provinces	76	2700
Total Oomras	750	15115
Dholera	102	1762
N. W. Provinces	110	1103
Rajputana		566
Sind-Punjab		4408
Broach	153	4318
Coompta and Dharwar	113	1570
Westerns-Northerns		1209
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly anl Cambodia		288
Persian		333
American		10930
Egyptian and African	157	12101
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	1385	54963

Exports from Bombay.—
1st Sept. to 15th Oct.

in full-pressed bales	yesterday	this year
Europe	1400	30721
Japan and China	291	93866
Coast Ports	1100	5832
Up-country by Rail		15064
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		9332
Total	2791	154816

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32. Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Nov. Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 11|32. Oct. to Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16. Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 343.
Banks Selling T T 342.
Banks Buying T T 337.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 732.
Banks Buying D D 302.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 170 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 158.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 108 1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 7|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 3.94 22nd instant.
Shanghai|London 1|7 1|8 23rd inst.
Japan|London 2|6 22nd instant.
London|Paris 99.85 22nd inst.
London|Belgium 28.00 22nd instant.
London|Switzerland 20.00 22nd inst.
London|Italy 75.25 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling exchange.—Very Firm.
Gold £5|4|8 21st inst; £5|4|6 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7|8 21st inst; 16 11|16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 17 21st inst; 16 13|16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 21st inst; 29 3|4 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3|4 p.c. 21st inst; 5 3|4 p.c. 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 5|16 p.c. 21st inst; 6 5|16 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 1|2 per cent. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.
A booklet for information for curing
HYDROCELE
Radically without Operation.
Apply with one anna stamp to:
DR. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 23.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 176 for Broach April/May delivery, at which level there was some nervous liquidation, and prices declined to Rs. 175.

Prices again rallied on improved rupee sterling exchange.

Liverpool market opened firm at a decline of 3 points. Our market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A|M Rs. 177|12.
Oomra D|J Rs. 153|4.
Bengal D|J Rs. 134.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

Oct. 99|70—4.00 Up.
Jan. 101.20—1,30 Up.
April 103.10—1,50 Up.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

71 Bussan and Co., Singoli 144.
51 G. G. Keshav Neemuch 154.
87 Hindustan Mill Khakhrechi 6 on.
71 Bussan and Co. Hingoli 144.
100 G. G. Kesha and Co., Ramganj Mandi Broach Rate.
100 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar —10 off to Broach.
110 Motiram Wadhwan—8 off to Broach.
104 Japan Trading and Co., Khandwa 161.
55 Japan Trading and Co., Nagar 152.
61 Japan Trading and Co., Sailu 154.
60 Japan Trading and Co., Jamjodhpur 148.
127 Volkart Bros. Wun 167.
37 Volkart Bros. Mahu 157.
39 Viram Ladha Pandharpur 139.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

Market Quotations.—
Castorseeds delivery May; opening Rs. 32|3; highest Rs. 32|5; lowest Rs. 32|2|6; closing Rs. 32|4|3.
Groundnut seeds delivery Feb. opening Rs. 32|1; highest Rs. 32|4|6; closing Rs. 32|.|6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 422 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	25	7	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	25	7	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	25	7	0
Silver Ready	56	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	52	8	0
Silver 2nd „	52	10	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	239
Central India	133
Barsi-Nugger	78
Berar	695
Central Provinces	154
Dhollera	21
N. W. Provinces	170
Compta-Dharwar	21
Cotton	1511
	Cwts.
Wheat	2196
Linseed	1583
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	215
Gingellyseeds	95
Groundnuts	15680
Castorseeds	14163
Rice	2529
Myrabollams	338
Cottonseeds	6065
Gram	197
Joowar	3573
	Tons
Coal	473

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 23.

F.B. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 22-10-31	2753000	3919000
Receipts yesterday 22-10-31	42000	59000
Exports to date 22-10-31	1237000	1923000
Stock at Ports 16-10-31	4062000	3183000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-10-31	1349000	1226000
Stock at Liverpool 16-10-31	723000	725000
Visible Supply 16-10-31	6393000	6113000
Quantity in Sight 16-10-31	3953000	4924000
Quantity out of Sight 16-10-31	2275000	1916000

TO-DAY
NOOR JEHAN
One of the most romantic tales of the glorious Mogul Era presented to the screen
In a
SENTIMENTAL.
DYNAMIC.
SPECTACULAR
MANNER.
Hear the Golden Songs-
See the gorgeous settings.
Feel the glorifying drama.

THIS WEEK
NOOR JEHAN
Directed by EZRA MIR.
Sound Recording :
RUSTOM BROACHA.
Gorgeous, Glittering caravans and Court.
A Love theme of abiding interest.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET.

Undertone Steady.

Bombay, October 23.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by weakness of Wall-Street and selling on reaction theory. The market closed at a decline of 13 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 17 points with spot cotton prices 15 points lower at 6.45c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points on general buying and trade buying quietness prevailed in the morning and a small advance was recorded on local buying on slight fall in sterling exchange. In the afternoon the market was quiet until late when there was actual loss of few points. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Egyptian cotton prices advanced 5 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market developed weakness on disappointing American cables. Our opinion is that prospects of trade are encouraging.

New York: Opened higher owing to overnight buying orders. Declined on selling by Wall Street South and New Orleans. Looks like going lower. Cotton goods market-large business doing at a small advance. Yarn market generally unchanged.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
3-48 p.m. New York cables: Securities lower; locals and Wall Street reselling; few hedges; basis strong.
8-41 p.m. New York: Hedge selling; easier Stocks Market.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York December Highest 3.81 plus .05.
Lowest 6.57 minus .19.
New York January Highest 6.90 (opening) lowest 6.67 (1-53 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 22.

December	6.59
January	6.69
March	6.84
May	7.03
July	7.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 22.

October	6.47
December	6.58
Middling Spot	6.45

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 22.

October	6.66
January	6.85
March	7.00

New York. Noon Call.

October	Unquoted
January	6.78
March	6.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 22.

	Closing	Opening
October	4.59	
November	4.54	
December	4.53	
January	4.54	4.57
February	4.56	
March	4.59	4.62
April	4.62	
May	4.65	4.70
June	4.68	
July	4.71	4.75
August	4.73	
September	4.75	
October	4.78	
Middling Spot	4.98	

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.27
Broach Fine (Good Staple-	4.39
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.51
Oomra Good	3.89
Oomra Fully Good	3.99
Oomra Fine	4.14
Bengal Good	3.74
Bengal Fully Good	3.84
Bengal Fine	3.94
Scinde Fully Good	3.84
Scinde Fine	3.94
Scinde Superfine	4.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	7.00
November	7.16
January	7.35
March	7.50
May	7.65
July	7.80
October	7.95
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.40

LONDON SILVER,
London, Oct. 22.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-11/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 22.

Interest day to day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 22.

T T London on Berlin	16.82-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.72-1/2
T T London on Brussels	28.18
T T London on Madrid	44.06
T T London on Milan	75.50
T T London on Berne	20.05
T T London on Paris	99.87
T T London on Prague	133.50

BAR GOLD.
London, Oct. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/4/6

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb parcels—
Oct/Nov sellers 23/9
Barletta Russo per 63 lb parcels, Oct/Nov sellers 23/6
Wheat, Choice, White Karachi, Parcels,—
Oct/Nov sellers 26/9

Commencing To-day
Saroj Film Company's
SUPER PRODUCTION
Sea Goddess
FEATURING:
Miss ZEBUNNISA
AND
Master CHANDRARAO
A Romance of a Rajput Youth thrilling with emotions and throbbing with high ideals.
DON'T MISS
TIME :—5, 7, 9, 11. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.
West-End
CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 24th
Imperial Cinema
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Fox Movietone Musical Romance.
Women Everywhere
Women Everywhere
with
J. HAROLD MURRAY
FIFI DORSAY
7 Song hits 7
Flame of France—Sweetheart of the legion—firing dances of "Squinting Cat"—A thrilling, tuneful and colorful romance of the Foreign Legion and Morocco.
Do not miss at
ALEXANDRA
KIES
IS ROAD.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
SATURDAY, 24-10-31 at 8-30 P.M.
"VIDYA HARAN"
SUNDAY, 25-10-31 AT 3 P.M.
'YEKACH PYALA'
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1081

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"ZAGHLUL PASHA OF INDIA".

Egypt Goes "Mahatma-Mad"

INDEPENDENCE THROUGH CHARKA.

Where Satyagraha Surpasses Egyptian Movement.

THREAD AND PATRIOTISM.

Salvation Of East Through Indian Swaraj.

"India's cause is intertwined with Egyptian freedom. Did not Napoleon think of beating England in India? Did he not take the occupation of Egypt as a short cut for that purpose? Did not England work for one whole century to occupy Egypt to ensure her way to India? It is not therefore surprising to hear from Gandhiji that the success of the Indian cause would be a success for Egypt and her aspirations."

"Last year Egypt wanted to revive the boycott movement. We talked much and did little. It is in this that India has surpassed Egypt. India is no longer following Egypt but has herself become an example for Egypt to follow. The hand-woven clothes which Gandhiji wears and the spinning wheel which he carries every day in his hand are the steps by which India has beaten the record of Egypt. Egypt must follow the Mahatma's example and take a step forward."

In an editorial article entitled: "India and Egypt—Gandhi and Saad Zaghlul" "Al-Balagh" says:

"A mere passage through any country by Gandhi is quite sufficient to move its inhabitants for he is the man who could gather three hundred and fifty millions, being the inhabitants of India, around the national standard after it was thought that they were not yet ripe for it. A man may really lead a limited number of people. But to lead three hundred and fifty million people is no easy task; it is a task that can be undertaken only by men possessing extraordinary talent. It is therefore no wonder that what Gandhi has done should be considered as one of the great miracles of the time and it is also no wonder that the mentioning of his name in the East or West is sufficient to arouse a strong feeling of admiration and exaltation.

"Gandhi and the Indian movement cannot be mentioned without mentioning the late Saad Zaghloul Pasha and the Egyptian movement. This being so there is hardly any need to say that the Egyptian movement started a few years before the Indian movement and that what the Egyptians did in 1919 and in the following years was one of the factors which prompted the Indian nationalists to defy British Imperialism and to gather together to claim independence. It is sufficient to go back a few years to see that the Indian youths used, in the beginning of the Indian movement, to mention Egypt and to take of her and of her struggle and success therein an example to be followed. And it is sufficient to review the events that took place in India when the Simon Commission was there to know that the Indian youths used to cry that the said Commission should be boycotted as the Milner Commission was boycotted by the Egyptians. That the Egyptian movement was taken as an example is a fact which was declared by the Indians themselves. .....

WHAT EGYPT DID.

"The English did not fear the Egyptian movement more than they feared its effects on India. Readers will doubtless remember that the British Press showed great anxiety at the time, for it was afraid that Egypt's example would become deep-rooted in India and would be followed by the other Eastern countries. The Egyptians employed in their movement various negative weapons. Government officials went on strike for three days. Labourers and even scavengers went on strike. This negative weapon was the sharpest one. So sharp it was that Lord Allenby cried aloud in complaint against it in his messages to the Foreign Office. The Indians, after the Egyptians, employed this weapon. They cried in the face of officials to resign and hundreds of them resigned. Whether their resignation shook British rule in India, we are not sure. But we know anyhow that British rule could bear this stroke and emerge safe.

"It happened afterwards that Saad Zaghlul Pasha died. And it happened that the English intrigues began to have their effect and it happened that England could find some Egyptians to assist them against Egypt. The result is that we find now in 1931 that our movement has lost a great deal of its heat and we find that we have lost even the Constitution of 1923 which was all that we gained from our long and hard struggle. While we were retreating and while English intrigues were killing us India was proceeding with her struggle. She has, thanks to Gandhi, succeeded in employing a negative weapon which did not miss our attention but which unfortunately we were unable to carry and use. This weapon is to use locally manufactured goods instead of English manufactured goods. Gandhi carried his spinning wheel and appealed to his countrymen to follow in his footsteps, which they did. As a result of this England's trade suffered considerably and English merchants and manufacturers cried out for agreement with Gandhi and the Gandhists. We wanted to do something of the kind in 1922. But no sooner was a decision taken to this effect by the Wafd than the Residency in Cairo was alarmed and the signatories of the decision were arrested. Days passed on and the Residency realised that its alarm was exaggerated and that the boycott of British goods would have but a little effect in Egypt.

"Last year we wanted to attempt once again this boycott in the name of the encouragement of Egyptian manufactured goods. We talked much but we did little. The English had known all along that we could do nothing in this connection and so they did not care or feel any anxiety.

INDIA'S EXAMPLE.

"It is in this that the Indian movement has surpassed the Egyptian movement. India is no longer following the example of Egypt but she herself has become an example which Egypt ought to follow. The hand-woven clothes which Gandhi wears aand the spinning wheel which he carries every day in his hand are the one step by which India has beaten Egypt. Egypt must imitate this step in order to come up with her sister India and then perhaps she may make a new step forward.

"The stage through which India is now passing is the same stage through which we passed when the first negotiations took place between the Egyptian Wafd and the Milner Commission in London. If the Indians followed our example in the beginning of their movement we wish they would draw a lesson from the events that happened to us after the said negotiations in order to avoid falling where we fell. They are well advised to review these events and then to proceed in the light of the experiences gained therefrom.

"We wish every success to our brethren, the Indians and we also wish the Almighty God may prolong the life of Gandhi in order to complete the building the foundation of which he laid. For the success of India in resisting British colonization does not only mean a success for the Indians alone but also means a success for all the Eastern nations in resisting British colonization and other foreign colonizations."

EGYPT AND INDIA

"Al-Balagh" Suggest's New Boycott

In an editorial article entitled "Egypt and India", "Al-Balagh" says:—

"The passage of the Mahatma Gandhi through Egypt hos raised discussion of the Egyptian question and moved the pens of writers to comparisons between India's struggle and Egypt's struggle for their respective independence and between the sacrifices made by each of them and between the means and ways adopted by each of them for the realisation of their independence.

"It was no wonder that the passage of the s.s. Rajputana with her great passenger should arouse talk of Egypt's hopes and aspirations especially at a time when all the English political parties are making preparation to meet him in a Conference to realise India's aspirations in some way or other.

"Are not India's cause and Egypt's cause connected with each other? And did not Napoleon think, towards the end of the eighteenth century of beating England in India and did he not take the occupation of Egypt as a short cut for this purpose? And did not England work for one whole century to occupy Egypt in order to ensure her way of communication with India? And after she had actually occupied Egypt the only plain excuse she gave for remaining in Egypt in all the negotiations that took place from the days of Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf up to the present day is that the Suez Canal is essential for the safeguarding of Imperial communications.

"It was therefore not surprising to hear from Gandhi that the success of the Indian cause would be a success for Egypt and her aspirations.

"We do not believe that the Egyptian question, in the view of British policy, has become of no importance and should be shelved. Nor do we believe that British policy is satisfied with the restriction now exercised in Egypt on the liberty of talking and writing and meeting although such restrictions may assist in suppressing public feeling which England wishes should not be vigilant or should not at least reach the boiling point.

"It can safely be said that at the time in which she is getting ready with her three parties to settle the Indian question. England will not fail to turn her eyes to Egypt. As soon as an agreement with Gandhi has been reached England will no doubt turn her face towards Egypt and the Egyptian people to settle the Egyptian question which is closely connected with the Indian question.

There will be two factors to induce England to take the Egyptian question in hand. First is that agreement has already been reached on most points and that recent events ensure agreement on the remaining points. Second is that success in the settlement of the Indian question will induce the British National Government to complete the settlement of the Egyptian question in order to enhance their position especially since they (the National Government) on the other hand realise that the Eastern countries are now looking at one another and that they are all under one mental wave.

REACTION OF INDIAN FREEDOM.

"The present age is one of smashing the chains of colonisation in some way or the other. France's intention of giving up her mandate over Syria and Iraq's attempt to become a member of the League of Nations are bound to have their effect in arousing national feeling in Egypt.

"It has never occurred to our minds that the settlement of the Egyptian question should be connected with and dependent upon the settlement of the Indian question. For whatever may be the fate of the Indian question at the Round Table Conference, Egypt in her struggle does not rely on anything but her own personal efforts and measures for the realisation of her objects. But the connection between our question and the Indian question is a result of the fact that England's position in India has always been a reason for England to retain Egypt. So if England's hand is raised from India in some form England's insistence on strengthening her feet in the Valley of the Nile will decrease.

"Although the Egyptian question is now in a state of armistice consequent upon the consecutive negotiations during the last few years yet there is an end to every armistice. It is now certainly the time to think of putting an end to this armistice. For it is not impossible that the Round Table Conference will fail. Even Gandhi himself expresses now his disappointment with the Conference. Nahas Pasha's message to Gandhi embodied a clear hint at such a probability. It is therefore our duty to study what plans we should draw up to resume our struggle for independence. The events that took place in Egypt last year clearly indicate that the difficulties which we are now experiencing and the pains which we are now suffering are nothing but a result of the policy of English neutrality.

"Some people thought last spring of encouraging Egyptian trade preparatory to taking the step to boycott British trade. But it must be mentioned here that the Wafd took no decision in this respect.

"In our belief Egypt will find herself obliged to begin to think seriously of boycotting British goods if the present state of affairs continues to obtain any longer."

THREAD AND PATRIOTISM

Egypt Takes Lesson From Gandhiji

In an editorial article entitled: "Gandhi and the Spinning Wheel" "Al-Balagh" says:—

"Gandhi works his spinning wheel, which is accompanying him to London, two hours a day; one in the morning and one in the evening. In these two hours, he produces a thread 214 metres long. Let us, therefore, work out how many metres of thread Gandhi and every Indian, male and female, produce per annum and then let us not wonder at the fact that this spinning wheel is considered as the emblem of India's independence.

"The Indian who allots two hours of his time a day to spinning in order to supply himself with the necessary cloth, will never think of buying foreign foodstuffs or furniture or of dealing with foreign merchants. Hence, Gandhi's credit in the Indian movement is due to the fact that he has transformed the movement from talk, speeches and demonstrations into this productive work. By this constructive movement Gandhi has made every Indian feel patriotism and has turned him into a soldier increasing the motherland's wealth by spinning a few thousand metres of cotton thread thereby dispensing with English textiles.

"Not only has the spinning wheel its national value but it also has its moral value. Authorities on education, maintain that manual work makes one feel that he is rendering a tangible service to the society. John Ruskin, the well-known English writer (1819-1900) advised everybody to practise any kind of manual work, for this was in his opinion necessary for moral development. Tolstoi the world renowned novelist and thinker used to make boots for himself and for his sons and daughters. An admirer of Voltaire once told him: 'The coming generation will thank you for your great services' Voltaire replied: 'Yes, they must thank me because I planted four thousand trees.' Voltaire mentioned the trees which he planted, but did not mention the ninety-nine books which he wrote in order to liberate the people from superstitions and despotism.

LOVE TO LABOUR.

"A Government official, a merchant, or a broker may, after careful thinking, doubt his value and may doubt whether he is useful or harmful to society. But there is nobody who doubts the usefulness of manual work, say, a piece of cloth to weave, cotton threads to spin or a piece of furniture to make. It is manual work which makes us feel strongly that we are productive and that the nation's wealth is increasing.

"There is, therefore, nobody among us who doubts the usefulness of Gandhi's spinning wheel and its effect on morality. Every Indian who works a spinning wheel feels that he is rendering a service to his country. Moreover, the spinning wheel is an emblem of public service. In the same wya as the flag arouses loyalty and national pride the spinning-wheel arouses love for one's countrymen and inspires one to direct his thinking powers towards virtue, the removal of poverty and obsequiousness and the obtainment of independence.

FUEL FOR ENTHUSIASM.

"The value of cotton threads which we import every year from abroad amounts to L.E. 500,000 and the value of cotton textiles, which we import every year from abroad amounts to over L. E. 7,000,000. So, if we set ourselves to spin and weave our cotton and to teach the villagers, female and males, how to spin and weave, the spinning wheel will be a flag and an emplem to teach us morality and patriotism. Last year, two distinct organisations were formed, the object of which was to prevail upon the Egyptian to use Egyptian manufactured goods and to prefer the Egyptian merchant to the foreign merchant, even if the commodities were foreign. The first was called the "Egyptian to the Egyptian Society" and the second was called the "Wafdist Young Men and Women Committees." Both organisations worked hard and in less than two months time all the Egyptian goods and textiles produced by the factories in Mehalla el-Kobra, Akhmim, Beni-Suef and Kom el Nour were consumed. In fact, the demand was more than the supply. This enthusiasm still exists but simply it does not find the necessary fuel to make it blaze. Such a spinning wheel is a good fuel for our enthusiasm. It will provide work for our women, men and children and will connect the "fellah with the effendi" by the bond of patriotism and public service and will direct us all towards prosperity.

NEW ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The new air race from England to Australia will begin during the week-end, when Mr. C. A Butler leaving Lympne at 2 a.m. on Saturday, hopes to reach Darwin in seven and a half days in a Comper Swift machine. Two brothers, Leslie and Kenneth Hamilton, are leaving at midnight on Saturday in a pussmoth on an attempt to break Scott's and Mollison's records.

Meanwhile two "dirt track" riders "Stiffy" Aston and Stan Lupton are leaving the Broxbourne aerodome early next week on an attempt to lower 28 days' record for passenger carrying machine.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN VIZIANAGARAM TALUK.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

VIZAGAPATAM, October 22.

Details of the uood havoc in Vizagapatam district received from unofficial sources reveal heavy loss of life and property. It is reported that eighteen villages around Vizianagaram have suffered very seriously, 1800 families being rendered destitute.

Ninety per cent. of cattle in a dozen villages are said to have been swept out to sea, and about 150 lives are stated to have been lost in Vizianagaram taluk.

At Nellimarla, it is reported a Christian Chapel built on higher ground on the river bank was washed away.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7)

tions and drafting of Constitution will be beyond human ingenuity or statesmanship of His Majesty's Government and British friends" and with co-operation of British Indians and States he hoped to see scheme of Federation brought into existence.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

FEDERATION AND RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Important Privy Council Judgment.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The most important pronouncement on the relative rights of minorities is contained in the judgment of the Privy Council, presided over by Lord Sankey, finding that the Canadian Federal Government and not the Provinces should control aeronautical legislation. The judgment emphasises that the British North America Act embodies the compromise under which the original provinces agreed to federate. Preservation of the rights of minorities was a condition on which the whole structure was erected. "The process of interpretation, as years go on, ought not to be allowed to dim or whittle down the provision of the original contract on which the federation was founded, nor is it legitimate that any judicial construction should impose a new and different contract upon the federating bodies."

DR. AMBEDKAR ON POWERS OF FEDERAL COURT.

Mrs. Subborayan's Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Continuing debate on the Federal Court at afternoon's session of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Dr. Ambedkar pleaded for wider jurisdiction, citing, as instance, such matters as Fundamental Rights, and Safeguards for Minorities, which must come within the powers of the Federal Court. Power must also be provided to implement the Court's decisions.

Speaking for a minority which at present had no rights, he thought that it was not impossible that a Provincial Government supported by a communal majority, may not be eager to give effect to judgments which were unpalatable.

Mrs. Subbarayan opposed the proposal that the President of the Federal Legislature should be empowered to suspend discussion of bills relating to fundamental rights pending the opinion of the Federal Court, expressing opinion that such a course would lead to measures of social reform being blocked.—R. T. C. Special.

QUESTION OF DEFENCE

Mahatma Puts Forward Congress View Point

LONDON, October 22.

Mahatma Gandhi called a meeting, this evening, which was attended by Dr. Sapru, Sir Mirza Ismail, Col. Haksar, Mr. Jayakar, Sir P. C. Sethna, Pt. Malaviya, Sir P. Thakurdas, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, and Messrs. Birla, Rangaswami Iyengar, Sastri, Mudaliyar and Ramchandra Rao.

The main question discussed was defence, with special reference to Gandhiji's discussion with the Military Secretary and the Secretary of State, last week. The main consideration was to what extent the control of the army could be taken over during the transition period and what were the implications of the army being reserved as a Crown subject.

Gandhiji, at the outset, considered the question of the control of Defence from the Congress standpoint. During discussion the question of Indianisation was also reviewed, particularly in the light of the last Session Defence Sub-Committee's Report.

Discussion will be resumed tomorrow.—Reuter.

"UNSCRUPULOUS CHARGES' OF "HERALD"

"Not A Word Of Truth", Says Sir Samuel

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in an election speech at Chelsea, to-night, said that nothing could be more objectionable than the unscrupulous attempt by the "Daily Herald" to turn the Round Table Conference into a party issue for the purpose of creating prejudice against the National Government. The "Herald" rightly assumed that great majority of the British people wished to see the Round Table Conference brought to a successful termination, and a justifiable feeling of resentment would be created if were thought that the National Government intended disrupting the Conference. There was not a word of truth in the "Herald's" allegations. "We have made it clear, from the start that we intend to obtain the utmost possible benefit, both for Britain and India; and we have not the least intention of taking any action bringing the Round Table Conference to a premature end."

"If we wished to disrupt the Conference," he continued, "we could have easily seized the opportunity given by the failure of the Indian delegates themselves to agree on the communal question. We purposely refused to exploit Indian differences for such a purpose. We might have torpedoed the Conference by using the excuse of the general election. Instead, we continued the Conference throughout the election despite the almost intolerable strain on members like myself, obliged to administer a great office, fight the election and follow very detailed and important discussions at the Conference. These facts entirely dispose of unscrupulous charges of the "Herald."—Reuter R. T. Special.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA

Bikaner Reiterates Faith In Federation

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Before the debate on the question of finance the Federal Structure Sub-Committee continued consideration of the Supreme Court and heard the views of the Princes expounded by Sir Mirza Ismail, who said that the States recognised its necessity in order to enable the Federation to function properly and reassure the federating States that their rights would be adequately safeguarded but the States attached great importance to the principle that the creation of the Federal Court should not affect their sovereignty. Therefore it must be made clear that the Court derived jurisdiction, not from the Crown alone but from the federating States also.

PARAMOUNTCY.

The questions of paramountcy which would be reserved to the Crown under Constitution would necessarily lie outside the purview of the Court. Sir. M. Ismail dealt at length with States' views on the composition and powers of the Court and said that as far as the States were concerned there could not be an appeal to the Privy Council whether as of right or by special leave.

Mahatma Gandhi asked if Sir M. Ismail contemplated the right of appeal on the part of States subjects to the Federal Court. Sir M Ismail replied that he thought so in regard to matters on which under constitution or federal law, they would ordinarily have a right of appeal to the highest judicial tribunal competent to deal with those questions.

BIKANER SAILS FOR INDIA.

The Maharajah of Bikaner expressed his personal general agreement with Sir M. Ismail and after pointing out that the States preferred the name of Federal Court to Supreme Court, reminded the Committee that he was leaving to-morrow. He said that he was very sorry at having to leave before the Round Table Conference concluded, but unfortunately, he must do so on grounds of health.

The Maharajah of Bikaner said "medical advice is very insistent that I must not stay here during winter and there are other matters." He took the opportunity of thanking Lord Sankey and the British and British Indian delegates, mentioning especially Sir S. Hoare and Mahatma Gandhi.

FAITH IN FEDERATION.

He continued: "It is necessary for me to reiterate my strong faith in Federation. Even though I will not be here, I hope to do service to this Committee and the Conference and to great work before us in India with brother Princes when I return. We should not be disappointed by any measure of disagreement here and there. I do not believe that settlement of these ques-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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